

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

FILE DESCRIPTION

Feb 21/46

HQ (wait)

FILE

SUBJECT SILVERMASTER

FILE NO. 65-56402

a) white report

b) m.k.v.d. report

index 12/21/46

VOLUME NO. 23

SERIALS

**561 to
573**

Barnett
HRE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



March 7, 1946
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN HENRY SILVERMASTER, was., et. al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant NY 141, whose services have been utilized in connection with MR BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, 111 East 12 Street, New York 1, telephone BR 9-9679, has continued to furnish information of value in the above captioned investigation.

Reference is made to

On February 21, 1946, informant furnished information concerning MR BORCHERS, associate of MR BROTHMAN. This information concerned the fact that MR BORCHERS whose name is URSULA WASSERMAN, and who departed from the United States for Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 1, 1946. Investigation based on this information indicates WASSERMAN may be closely connected with Russian espionage activities.

It is therefore recommended that the services of this informant be continued.

65-56402-561
FBI - NEW YORK
MAR 13 1946

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 13 1946

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MAR 13 1946

65-56402-561

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

53

March 7, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The services of Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, are presently being utilized in connection with ALEXANDER KORAL at his residence, 290 Empire Blvd., Brooklyn, New York. Q u

This informant provides information ~~DEERED RECORDING~~ concerning the intended movements of KORAL and his wife. Inasmuch as it is presently desirable to know in advance concerning any prolonged absences by KORAL from his residence, it is recommended that the services of this informant be continued. Q u

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

DECLASSIFIED ON 2-5-88
BY 3042 PWT-JAL
6478-104
ALL FIELD AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED
DATE 9/11/85

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

174
EX-15

65-56402-562

MAR 13 1946

AR 25 1946 367

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1946

FROM: SA, Washington Field

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: 1. GEORGE SILVERMAN

Enclosed herewith are two photographs of the above-captioned subject for your records in instant case.

Two copies of the photograph are also being forwarded to the New York Field Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/83 BY SP5 [signature] 56402-56

cc New York (Enc.)


RECORDED

MAR 13 1946

INDEXED

EX-32

File Bank



GEORGE SILVERMAN
FIL # 100-17493

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Age: 45
Born: February 7, 1900, at
Przasnysz, Poland.
Height: 5' 10"
Weight: 160
Eyes: Brown
Hair: Brown
Complexion: Light
Glasses: Thick lens
Dress: Dark overcoat, olive felt hat
Marital status: Married
Residence: 2325 15th St. N.W.
Employment: French Supply Council,
French Government
1800 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

5-7-12

Roll - 13

65-56402-563

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Classified by **SP009**

Declassify on: **ONR**

NATION SECURITY - R

REASONS

1/4/63

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

2-5-66

Classified by **4291**
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

In connection with the above mentioned matters it is desired to point out that with regard to these

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL
COPIES DESTROYED
SECRET

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1946

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 9 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM WASH FIELD 26

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK 6-112 UR

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R **CONFIDENTIAL**
INFORMANT ADVISES ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **CONFIDENTIAL** SOURCE ADVISED MAURICE HALPERIN HAD CONVERSATION WITH DAVE, PROBABLY DAVID WAHL, ON FEB. TWENTYSEVEN INDICATING HIS HEALTH IS BAD AND NEEDED PHYSICIAN. FURTHER CONVERSATION SOMEWHAT VAGUE, BUT DAVE STATED HE WAS CLEAR THE OTHER MORNING AND DID NOT WANT HALPERIN TO HAVE ANY ILLUSIONS. HALPERIN STATED IF HE HAD ANY THEY WERE BROKEN THAT AFTERNOON. HE WAS BARELY ABLE TO SPARE A LITTLE TIME UNTIL MONDAY AND HE THINKS THE ONLY THING OF IMPORTANCE NOW IS THE DOCTOR. ON SAME DATE, **CONFIDENTIAL** SOURCE ADVISED UNIDENTIFIED MAN CONTACTED HISS AND THEY DISCUSSED ARRIVAL OF ERS, PHONETIC, PROBABLY REFERRING TO STETTINIUS WHO THEY [REDACTED] SAY WOULD SEE BYRNES AT TWO THIRTY AND TRUMAN THREE THIRTY. HISS INDICATED MOST IMPORTANT IMMEDIATE [REDACTED] ISSUE IS APPOINTMENT ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL. THEY DISCUSSED ONE LEVIS, ARMY OFFICER, HISS SAID [REDACTED] RUSSELL CONSIDERED HIM A STUPID BRASS HAT. HISS STATED MOST PEOPLE THINK DAYMAR IS GENERAL VA, IS BEST MAN [REDACTED] BUT NOT KNOWN TO BE AVAILABLE. THERE

END PAGE ONE

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

DRAWBACK AS HAVING JEWISH SECRETARY GENERAL [REDACTED] WOULD BE BAD IN
[REDACTED] DEALING WITH ARABS. HISS INDICATED RESPONSIBILITY THAT SECRETARY
BYRNES. THEY CONTINUED DISCUSSING POSSIBILITIES AND HISS INSTRUCTED
MAN TO NOTE NAMES WHO MIGHT BE SUGGESTED, INDICATING PAUL APPLEBY OF
BUDGET BUREAU, ROBERT SPROUL, [REDACTED] PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.
AND DONALD DAVID, DEAN HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL, IN ADDITION DAVID
LILLIENTHAL. HISS THOUGHT BEST POSSIBLE MAN FOR ECONOMIC ADVISER IS
STEINBAUER, PHONETIC. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ON FEB. TWENTYSEVEN, [REDACTED]
ADVISED DUNCAN LEE CONTACTED BOB BARNETT ON STATE DEPARTMENT
EXTENSION THREE NAUGHT ONE NINE. LISTED NEW CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY
AS ROBERT BARNETT, TWO SIX NAUGHT NAUGHT QUE ST. SPECIAL ASSISTANT
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, OFFICE ECONOMIC
SECURITY POLICY, STATE DEPARTMENT. LEE MENTIONED HE HAD RUN INTO ALEX
BURKA WHO WAS RHODES SCHOLAR ABOUT SAME TIME AS DUNCAN AND BOB. LEE
INFORMED THAT BURKA IS WORKING FOR FELIX MORLEY ON NEWS SHEET CALLED
HUMAN EVENTS. BARNETT REPLIED QUOTE ON JESUS, PURE FASCIST PROPAGANDA
UNQUOTE. LEE SAID HE HAD NEVER READ THE THING BUT IS NOT
SURPRISED FROM ALEX CONVERSATION, HOWEVER, FROM HIS TALK, DID NOT
THINK IT QUITE THAT BAD. THEY DISCUSSED [REDACTED] LUNCHEON WITH
BURKA AND KEEPING OFF COMPROMISING SUBJECTS. BARNETT STATED NO IT WOULD
BE A GOOD THING TO SEE THE RUNNING DOGS EVERY NOW AND THEN. BARNETT

END PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

SECRET

STATED THE PUBLICATION IS RUN BY FELIX MORLEY, CHAMBERLAIN, GIBSON AND ONE FRANK HANNEGAN AND QUOTE IS ANTISOVIEL, ANTI FEDERAL BUREACRACY, SPECIFICALLY ANTY NEW DEAL. THEY ARE VERY SCURRILIOUS IN THEIR COMMENTS ON BOTH ROOSEVELT AND TRUMAN. THEY BELIEVE IN DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AND ALL THE FINE THINGS IN LIFE, BUT IN SUCH A WAY IT MAKES YOU WANT TO PUKE UNQUOTE. LEE INDICATED HE WAS GLAD TO HEAR THAT BECAUSE HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE PUBLICATION, AND BARNETT SAID HE GOT IT FREE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. THEY AGREED ALEX BURKA IS A CHARMING PERSON AND DECIDED TO HAVE LUNCH WITH HIM ON TUESDAY, MARCH FIVE. THEREAFTER, BURKA CONTACTED LEE AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR THIS LUNCHEON, HOWEVER, TENTATIVELY MOVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MARCH SIX, TIME AND PLACE TO BE FIXED LATER. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ONE SARAH ROSENBAUM OF WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP, CONTACTED MARY WHEELER AND DISCUSSED MIXING BOARD MEETING WITH ANOTHER MATTER, APPARENTLY PARTY FOR ELEANOR WHEELER WHO IS LEAVING WASHINGTON. MARY INDICATED MARCUS GOLDMAN HAS NICE PLACE, OR PARTY COULD BE HELD AT GENES PARENTHESIS EUGENE HOLMES COLORED, CLOSED PARENTHESIS. THEY AGREED PARTY SHOULD BE A FRIDAY OR SATURDAY NIGHT. MARY MENTIONED ANGUS McDONALD AND DANTE, BELIEVED DANTE RADICE, AS BEING ON BOARD. AS WELL AS GENE HOTTEL

VA ACK AND DISC PLEASE

NY PLEASE HOLD

WA WFO H HAVE MSG FOR B

WA WFO R 9 WA

SECRET

RECORDED

65-56402-565

SECRET

SAC, Washington

March 8, 1946

22

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

NATHAN GRIFFOY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your teletype to the Bureau in the above case dated February 28, 1946, reflecting that [redacted]

It is desired that you obtain immediately the identity of a discreet preliminary investigation and that you advise the Bureau as soon as possible of his identity and of any information contained in your files or readily available from normal sources concerning him.

cc - New York

Classified by SP5 EJS

Declassify on: OADR

5/16/83

2-5-82

3042 PWT-JAR

CA 75-1121

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

9/9/83

Classified by

Exempt from GDS

Category

Date of Declassification

Indefinite

10/14/77

SECRET

SECRET

MAR 11 1946 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 9 9 17 AM '46

8 MAR 19 1946

TELETYPE

MAR 8 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMANT ADVISED SUBJECT FITZGERALD CONTACTED MRS. MAGDOFF,

DISCUSSING REACTIONS OF KAPLAN AND ALL THEIR REACTIONS CONCERNING

MRS. MAGDOFF INDICATED HARRY WOULD SEE AMOS TAYLOR, HIS CHIEF,

TOMORROW AND IF HE DID NOT COME ACROSS PHIL WOULD GO TO SECRETARY AND

TAKE HARRY MAGDOFF UPSTAIRS. SUBSEQUENTLY MAGDOFF TALKED

TO WIFE DISCUSSING NEW JOB AND INDICATED WOULD TALK LATER WITH

HER ABOUT IT. MRS. MAGDOFF CONTACTED HER MOTHER, JEROME SIX SIX

FIVE THREE TWO NYC ON MARCH SIX, INDICATING SHE PLANNED ATTEND NATIONAL

CONVENTION, PRESUMABLY NATIONAL LEAGUE WOMEN VOTERS, IN

KNASAS CITY BEGINNING APRIL TWENTYEIGHT. SUBJECT GREENBERG

SURVEILLED ON MARCH SEVEN FROM OFFICE TO APARTMENT ONE NAUGHT

SEVEN AT ADDRESS FOUR EIGHT EIGHT FOUR MACARTHUR BOULEVARD,

WHICH IS FORWARDING ADDRESS PREVIOUS FURNISHED BY NYC. MAIL COVER

BEING PLACED THIS ADDRESS. DISCREET INQUIRY DISCLOSED ENTIRE FIRST

FLOOR THIS THREE STORY APARTMENT BUILDING COMPRISING SOME TEN APART-

MENTS RENTED TO AUSTRALIAN LEGATION. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED

ON

END PAGE ONE

52 MAR 20 1946

SECRET

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CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMANT ADVISED ON MARCH SEVEN, JEAN HINTON CONTACTED ELLEN PERLO ADVISING SOMEONE HAD SUGGESTED ELLEN WOULD KNOW SOME TEACHER WHO WOULD JOIN CIO UFWA. HINTON WAS FORMERLY [REDACTED] PRESIDENT LOCAL ONE AND ELLEN SECRETARY LOCAL THREE NAUGHT TWO. ELLEN PROMISED TO SEE IF HER CHILDS TEACHER MIGHT BE A PROSPECT, BUT KNEW NO OTHER TEACHERS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ALTHOUGH SHE THOUGHT THE PROJECT WORTHY. SAME INFORMANT ADVISED PERLOS CONTACTED UNKNOWN TRAVEL AGENCY, INDICATING THEY WOULD GO AWAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS ON WEEKEND AFTER NEXT. REDMONT, HIS WIFE AND SON, DENNY [REDACTED], DEPARTED WASHINGTON ENROUTE NEW-YORK CITY, THREE FORTYFIVE PM ON TRAIL ROYAL BLUE, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, [REDACTED] OCCUPYING SEATS THREE SEVEN, THREE EIGHT, AND FOUR TWO, CAR B, LOCATED FIFTH FROM ENGINE. REDMONT WEARING BROWN [REDACTED] TWEED COAT, GRAY BROWN SUIT, WHITE SHIRT AND RED TIE. JOAN WEARING RED RAINCOAT, RED [REDACTED] SKULL CAP AND BLUE [REDACTED] SUIT. DENNY, AGED FIVE, WEARING GRAY SUIT AND HIGH TOP GALSONES. SUBJECT CARRYING LARGE AND [REDACTED] SMALL AIRPLANE SUITCASES AND SMALL DARK BROWN BRIEFCASE. [REDACTED] CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ON MARCH SEVEN [REDACTED] ADVISED SUBJECT ROSENBERG INDICATED TO WIFE THAT HE HAD A NEW CLIENT, FRANK COE, AND IS HANDLING PURCHASE OF HOME IN FALLS CHURCH WHILE COE IS IN SAVANNAH FOR BRETTON WOODS. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE THIS DATE REVEALED SUBJECT TENNEY WENT WORK AS USUAL WITHOUT ANY LUGGAGE. OBSERVED DURING LUNCH HOUR AND RETURNED TO WORK AFTER [REDACTED] LUNCH. AT FIVE PM HAD NOT REAPPEARED. [REDACTED] THIS OFFICE ADVISED BY [REDACTED] BUREAU NOT DESIROUS OF MEETING TENNEY IN ACCORDANCE PREVIOUS PLANS. HENCE, AGENT WILL NOT ACCOMPANY HER IN EVENT SHE GOES TO NY.

HOTTEL

END

ACK PLS

WA WFO R

ZEIUM

*The man
per request
of EW
24 Feb with*

SECRET

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

CONFERENCE THREE STATIONS

WASH 7, WASHINGTON FIELD 3, NEW YORK 2, FROM BALTO

[12

4:30 P

DIRECTOR, SACS WASH AND NEW YORK URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ESPIONAGE R, RETEL NEW YORK, MARCH 11. DELAWARE LICENSE NUMBER 38937 ISSUED TO DAVID BLOOM, APPLE TREE LANE AND ORCHARD ROAD, ARDEN, DELAWARE FOR 5 PASSENGER CHEVROLET COUPE, MOTOR NUMBER AA1006554. BLOOM DESCRIBED AS WHITE, BROWN HAIR, BLUE EYES, 145 POUNDS, FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, OCCUPATION ENGINEER, EMPLOYED BY DUPONT COMPANY AT ROOM 11494 NEMOURS BUILDING, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. BALTIMORE FILES REFLECT STRONG PRESUMPTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES BY BLOOM, ALTHOUGH NO DEFINITE PROOF HE IS COMMUNIST MEMBER. WIFE, HILARIE WEINSTEIN BLOOM GENERALLY REGARDED AS ACTIVE PARTY MEMBER ALTHOUGH NO PROOF EXISTS AS TO SUCH MEMBERSHIP. PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON APPEAR TO HAVE COMPLETE FILES IN MATTER ENTITLED DAVID BLOOM, HILARIE (MRS DAVID) BLOOM, NEE HILARIE WEINSTEIN, SECURITY MATTER C.

HALLFORD

Classified by 3042 PAF-JAN 314
 Declassify on: OADR

TRANSMITTED TO WASH FIELD OFFICE

RECEIVED

[3-12-46

5:10 PM

EST

RBH

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
 DATE 9/1/83

CONFIDENTIAL

58 MAR 21 1946 JCA

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Class. & Ext. By SP6BJA/CL
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-6-92 #91,21

Classified by SP5 EJS
Declassify on: OADR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONF WASH 26 AND WASH FLD 1 FROM NEW YORK

8:50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. CONFIDENTIAL
SOURCE OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED IN THE

KORCHTEN SURVEILLED TO WILMINGTON, DEL., ON SATURDAY NIGHT. MET
AT STATION BY PERSON DRIVING AUTOMOBILE WITH DELAWARE LICENSE
NUMBER THREE EIGHT NINE THREE SEVEN. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO
ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF OWNER. KEENEY ATTENDED PARTY AT HOME OF
LOUIS LERMAN, THREE NINE SEVEN BLEEKER ST., NYC, ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
ON SUNDAY KEENEY SPENT AFTERNOON IN HOME OF PERSON BELIEVED TO BE
JOEISS SEVENTEEN CHARLTON ST. NYC. INDICES NY REFLECT

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT PERLO GROUP ORIGINATED AT A MEETING IN
ABTS APARTMENT IN NYC. NYC INDICES WILL BE CHECKED ON LOUIS
LERMAN. KEENEY DEPARTED UNDER SURVEILLANCE VIA PENNA RR FOR
WASHINGTON DC ELEVEN THIRTY AM TODAY. WFO ADVISED AND REQUESTED TO
DETERMINE KEENEYS DESTINATION AND INITIAL CONTACTS.

AND RECD BY EX-105
ADVISED BY
SLIP
DATE 9/14/92

INDEXED
314 X3 cc

16 MAR 1 1965
65-56462-56

E-2 MAP

9463100

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea

PAGE 2

AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THIS SOURCE WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT ON MARCH EIGHTH ONE ZELMA (PHONETIC) CONTACTED CEDRIC BELFRAGE. ZELMA SAID SHE PLANNED TO GO ABROAD IN JUNE. BELFRAGE STATED HE WAS MAKING EFFORTS TO GET BACK TO GERMANY BUT THAT NO ONE SEEMED INTERESTED IN THE VITALLY IMPORTANT WORK THERE AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY HE WILL PROBABLY GO TO ALABAMA WITH CLAUDE WILLIAMS SOME TIME THIS MONTH OR NEXT MONTH TO WORK ON ANOTHER BOOK. CLAUDE WILLIAMS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. ALSO ON MARCH EIGHTH, ACCORDING TO THIS SOURCE, BELFRAGE CONTACTED ONE SUSAN (PHONETIC) INQUIRING WHETHER SUSAN MIGHT KNOW SHELEA TRONSKY (PHONETIC) OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE. BELFRAGE EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD BEEN SUGGESTED FOR A POST WITH THIS COMMITTEE IN GERMANY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A FRIEND OF HIS AND SAID HE WANTED TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT IT. SUSAN DESCRIBED TRONSKY AS A VICIOUS TROTSKYITE AND DISPARAGED THE COMMITTEE. BUREAU IS REFERRED TO BUREAU LETTER TO SAC, BOSTON DATED APRIL NINETEENTH, FORTY THREE, CAPTIONED QUOTE REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS ETC, UNQUOTE IN WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, TWO WEST EORTYTHIRD ST. NYC, IS DESCRIBED AS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED TO SEND MONEY FOR RELIEF FOR POLITICAL, ARTISTIC AND LITERARY PEOPLE IN FRANCE, AND WAS APPARENTLY ORGANIZED WITHOUT ANY SECTARIAN OR RACIAL BASIS. ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE HAS RECENTLY BEEN TO ASSIST THESE PARTICULAR CLASSES OF INDIVIDUALS IN LEAVING EUROPE. HOWEVER INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT THIS ORGANIZATION IS AS MUCH CONCERNED WITH THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AS IT IS IN THE MATTER OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES. NO INFORMATION IN NY INDEX ON SHELEA TRONSKY. ON

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PAGE 3

MARCH TENTH, ACCORDING TO SAME SOURCE, BELFRAGE TALKED TO ONE THELMA ABOUT BACKGROUND OF ONE GLAZER (PHONETIC) WHO, ACCORDING TO BELFRAGE, IS NOW IN FRANKFORT, GERMANY. THELMA IS INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT ABOUT GLAZER AND BELFRAGE SUGGESTED THAT SHE WRITE TO HIS COLLEAGUE IN FRANKFORT, NAMELY ERNEST ADLER, WHOSE ADDRESS IN FRANKFORT IS SIX EIGHT SEVEN ONE DISCC APO SEVEN FIVE EIGHT. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED

CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMANT GREGORY HAS ADVISED THAT SHE WILL PROCEED TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW VIA CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED LEAVING NYC AT FOUR THIRTY PM FOR A STAY OF PROBABLY TWO DAYS. BUREAU AND WFO WILL BE ADVISED TOMORROW AS TO ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WILL BE MADE BY THIS OFFICE CONCERNING HER ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF HER VISIT IS TO HANDLE CERTAIN MATTERS FOR US SERVICE AND SHIPPING. RE WFO TEL MARCH EIGHTH, JEROME SIX DASH SIX FIVE THREE TWO IS LISTED TO CARL WEINSTEIN, ONE TWO NINE NINE GRAND CONCOURSE, BRONX. RE WFO TEL MARCH SEVENTH, LINVILLE TWO DASH NINE FOUR TWO TWO IS LISTED TO MAX MARDOFF, THIRTY FOUR TWENTY FOUR GATES PLACE, BRONX. AND ACADEMY TWO DASH SIX NINE ONE NAUGHT IS LISTED TO EDITH VANDERWOUD, FORTY THREE WEST NINETY THIRD STREET, NYCC. THIS IS THE RESIDENCE ADDRESS OF ISADORE NEEDLEMAN AND HE WAS PRESUMABLY CALLING HIS MOTHER. US KIRBY SCHEDULED TO CALL TOMORROW MORNING.

RECEIVED
66-207

E-1-16

RBH-MV

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : CHY HOTEL, SAC, Washington Field

DATE: March 1, 1946
2-5-46
100-36405-1

SUBJECT: RAYNE BENNETT SILVERMASTER, was. et al.
ESPIONAGE - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/83 BY SP5 KJS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED 1/15/57
57 MAR 22 1946
RECORDED
EX-105
100-36405-56

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 1 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402 serial 569 pg 2

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Director, FBI
3/5/46

A review of SILVERMASTER's personnel file at the Office of Surplus Property Administration by Assistant Special Agent in Charge CARL HENNDRICH indicated basically the same employment record as that listed above; also indicating that SILVERMASTER was officially transferred by the War Transfer Unit on December 29, 1944 from the Department of Agriculture to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department as Economist, and which contained a letter dated August 5, 1944 from FRANK HANCOCK, of the Farm Security Administration to PAUL McDONALD, of the Treasury Department, okaying the loan of SILVERMASTER to the Treasury Department, beginning J 17, 1944.

There was no indication in this file that SILVERMASTER had ever been employed by the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

KRC:AAJ
100-17493

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: The Director

FROM: D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

DATE: 2-20-46

JCS:TD

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 325 RIG
Declassify on: OADR

Pursuant to your request, there is set forth an analysis of the information in the memorandum prepared on Harry Dexter White on February 1, 1946, a copy of which was furnished to Secretary Byrnes, which contains information concerning trips to New York by Harry Dexter White. A copy of this memorandum is attached hereto.

On page 10 of the memorandum prepared on White it is revealed that in early December, 1945, White proceeded to NYC to make certain contacts. This memorandum further reveals information secured from a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from NYC, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. This memorandum further reflects that it was known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took the opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated that one of the purposes of his trip to New York was to see a number of reporters.

The information that White was going to New York was obtained thru the technical surveillance which is in effect on his residence. This surveillance revealed that White left Washington, D.C. at 6:00 PM on December 5, 1945, en route to NYC. At the time of his departure he was under surveillance by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office. He arrived at NYC at 11:35 PM and the surveillance was taken over by a Special Agent of the NY Office. White proceeded immediately to the Governor Clinton Hotel where he was under surveillance until 1:15 AM. On the morning of December 6th, after having breakfast, he left the Governor Clinton Hotel and went to the French Building, 610 Fifth Avenue and proceeded to the third floor and is believed to have gone into the office occupied by the United Nations Information Office. He left shortly thereafter and returned to the Governor Clinton Hotel where he remained until 4:00 PM when he was picked up by Dr. Abraham Wolfson and driven to Newark, New Jersey. While in Newark, thru the technical surveillance on his home, it was learned that White called his wife and informed her that he was in the company of one "Ruth" (possibly Ruth Terry, sister of Mrs. White and ex-wife of Dr. Abraham Wolfson) and one "Abe" who is no doubt Dr. Abraham Wolfson. He informed his wife that on the following day he intended to visit a place located four miles from Newton on Paulinskill Road. Special Agents of the Newark Office on December 7, 1945, observed White in company with Dr. Wolfson, inspecting property on Paulinskill Road and White left Newark, N.J. for Washington, D. C., at 1:45 PM on December 7th. Thru the technical surveillance maintained on his residence, White after his return to Washington, D.C. advised some friends that one of his purposes in traveling to NY was to see a number of reporters.

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RECORDED

32 MAR 1946

DECLASSIFIED ON

58 MAR 25 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

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The Director

2-10-46

The memorandum prepared on White reveals that on page 19 information was set forth to the effect that on January 13, 1946, Colonel Bernstein of the U. S. Army was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. *ez*

No further information was set forth in the memorandum concerning this trip to New York City. *ez*

In connection with this particular trip, thru the technical surveillance maintained on White's residence, the WFO determined that White left Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1946, for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that he is supposed to have left with Secretary Vinson who was making a speech there. White was reported planning to leave Philadelphia on January 10, 1946, for NYC where he would contact a Dr. Wilson or Wolfson. White at that time was known to have in his possession X-rays indicating that his trip was for either medical or dental treatment. Efforts were made by the NYO Office to locate White in NYC with negative results. However, the technical surveillance on White's residence revealed that he returned to Washington on January 14, 1946. The details of this particular trip were not set forth in the memorandum prepared on Harry Dexter White in view of the fact that none of the information was considered pertinent. It is known that Dr. Abraham Wolfson is a well known dentist and could possibly be treating White. However, investigation to date has not definitely revealed to any extent that Dr. Wolfson has at any time treated Harry White. *ez*

||| The information set forth in the memorandum prepared on Harry Dexter White concerning his trips to NYC does not seem to reflect any inaccuracies as the information was obtained thru physical and technical surveillances. *ez*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum 37 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT HARRY DEXTER WHITE

DATE 2/20/46

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/83 BY SP5 RJS

The Attorney General called at 5:10 P.M. and stated that he had been in touch with the President with reference to Harry Dexter White, that they were holding up his commission. The Attorney General stated that he was desirous of talking to you about White and asked when you would be back. I advised him that you would be back late this evening and he asked that you be requested to call him the morning of Thursday, relative to White.

The Attorney General asked about what action should be taken with reference to the appointment of White and the source of the information in this matter. I advised him that a detailed memorandum was being prepared for him relative to the entire case not only as to White but as to the other persons involved which should be available for him by Monday. He stated that would be fine.

EWL:DMG

Conferred with
C. G. & Sec. Vinson
on Feb. 22nd at 5:30 P.M.

58 MAR 25 1946

cc - Mr. Tamm
Mr. Ladd

THE DIRECTOR

D. M. Ladd

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

CONFIDENTIAL

February 21, 1946

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a documented memorandum on Harry Dexter White. You will note that a considerable amount of the information therein was obtained through technical and physical surveillances. *7 & U*

Attachment

JDS:AK

DECLASSIFIED ON 2-9-88
3:04 PM JAR
CA 75-121

5/16/83
Classified by 505 RY
Declassify on: OADR
2-9-88
3:04 PM JAR
CA 75-121

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

3/4/46 GFS

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EX-38

CONFIDENTIAL

105-56402-372
FBI
30 MAR 5 1946

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

51 MAR 25 1946

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17235

Classified by 4613
Declassify on: OADR
2-5-98
3042 PWT/LAR
(475-112)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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ENCLOSURE

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February 21, 1946

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE

The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth. (HWS)

ORIGINAL CHARGES

Through a confidential source, the activities of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. At that time, this source was in direct contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann, all of whom for several years have resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Both Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann were then and are now, employees of the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster is unemployed.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, the source learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. The source in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silvermaster or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, the source states that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by the source but on occasions this source had the opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1943, and who was then secretary of World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Reizin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., regarding failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940.

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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
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He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. The source in this matter states that material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channelled through Goles to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 28 Fifty-third Street, New York City. Weinstein in turn passed the material to a Russian contact who in turn channelled the information to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. It can logically be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, USSR via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency, reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Goles, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, was traced by this source through an unknown individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Suspensions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, USSR in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted prior to his departure, is now held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., the source commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. The source also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

Following the death of Jacob M. Goles, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged.

The source recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for

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delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The source does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by the source that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General De Gaulle, which found their way into White's office. The exact date of the employment of Mrs. Gold with the United States Treasury Department is not readily available; however, it is significant to note that she has been employed for a considerable period as secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave during the fall of 1943 and was expected to return to her employment shortly after January 1, 1944.

This source also reported the existence of another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channelled through Jacob K. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group. This is true both before and subsequent to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943. Victor Perlo as late as October, 1943, was a statistician in the War Production Board.

The source relates that because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, another individual, namely, Harold Glasser, appeared in the picture. Glasser for a period in 1944, according to the source, was outside the United States in some capacity for the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States probably in the early fall of 1944, and thereafter was employed in the United States Treasury Department. It is contended by the source that Glasser was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The above summary of information is complete as it concerns the material known to this source regarding White.

(DATA IN "ORIGINAL CHARGES" p. 1 to p. 3
FURNISHED BY ELIZABETH TERRY BENTLEY, IN-
FORMANT IN SILVERMASTER CASE, WHOSE STATEMENTS
HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WHERE SUSCEPTIBLE
OF VERIFICATION)

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BACKGROUND OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Maryland.

During the First World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917, to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force Orphan Asylum for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.

In June, 1934, Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934, to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936, to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944, he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II. (CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, SEPTEMBER 1944, VOLUME 5, NUMBER 9)

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary

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- Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. Egan
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- Miss Gandy

proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944. (CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, SEPTEMBER 1944)

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Jansvig)
- French International Accounts.
- Ohlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

COLLATERAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War. (HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW OF WHITE BY F.B.I. - 101-4053-4)

Through the estranged wife of one of the individuals reportedly serving as a source of information for Soviet Intelligence, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others.

(MRS. VICTOR PERLO, FT. WORTH, TEXAS, MENTALLY UNBALANCED AND FEARS PERSECUTION BY COMMUNISTS, BUT WHO NAMED AS MEMBERS OF HUSBAND'S GROUP SUBSTANTIALLY THOSE NAMED BY ELIZABETH BENTLEY AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, NOW AN EDITOR OF "TIME" BUT FORMER COMMUNIST, BELIEVED RELIABLE.)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
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It is pertinent to note that Silverman was also prominently mentioned by the source of information on White as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government. Some of the material which Silverman delivered to the Silvermasters reportedly came from White. Silverman apparently was one of the main collectors of information from various officials in the United States Government and which in considerable volume, he delivered to the Silvermasters for photographing and transmittal to the Russians. This photographic work as stated hereinbefore, was done in the basement of the Silvermasters' home.

One Ludwig Wilmann, who maintains actual residence with the Silvermasters, did the actual work of photographing after training himself specially for this purpose. (ELIZABETH HENTLEY)

Through a highly confidential source, it has been learned that

[REDACTED]

it was learned through a highly confidential

[REDACTED]

In January, 1945, "The Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, reported that Local No. 11, the main United States Treasury Building, had met with White, the new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement. It should be noted that the United Federal Workers of America - CIO is reported to have been strongly infiltrated by Communist elements and to follow and expedite the policies of the Communist Party whenever possible. (FEDERAL RECORD, 2-7-45, VOLUME 6, NUMBER 10, PAGE 8)

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the CIO Maritime Committee, made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington, was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman

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mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON CIO MARITIME COMMITTEE OFFICE, WASH., D.C. BY FBI - 12:40 PM 2-7-45)

During February, 1945, White served as a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City, Mexico. According to press releases, his primary interest in attendance at this Conference was to act as an adviser on the methods of preventing Axis leaders from seeking funds in "safe haven." (COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS PRESS RELEASE 2-14-45)

Refer

[REDACTED]

In October, 1945, it was learned through reliable sources that functionaries of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting White to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization whose objectives are to propagandize the Soviet Union is reliably reported by many sources to be completely under Communist control. Its functionaries who are responsible for its policies and the issuing of such invitations include known members of the Communist Party, numerous apologists for the Soviet Union and suspected Soviet agents.

[REDACTED]

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia," who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs, Irving Friedman, would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical," leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury, White might not remain in his position. (MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE ON JAFFE'S ROOM, STATLER HOTEL, WASH., D.C. BY FBI on 4-18-45)

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Carr, who works with Brew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Carr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him. (MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE ON JAFFE'S ROOM, STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., BY FBI ON 5-29-45)

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Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents from the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. Friedman is in fact the individual that Roth and Jaffe were discussing above as to whether he would lose his position in the Treasury Department in the event of the resignation of Secretary Morgenthau. (INTERVIEW WITH WHITE BY FBI AGENTS 6-7-45)

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White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case. (INTERVIEW WITH WHITE BY FBI AGENTS 6-7-45)

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SINCE NOVEMBER, 1945

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Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated hereinbefore. It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible. Certain conclusion, however, may be made possible by establishing that White is in fact acquainted with the Silvermasters, Willmann and other individuals who, according to the source of this information, were serving a parallel of Soviet espionage assiduously during this period. Weight may also possibly be given to the establishment of facts concerning situations prevailing at the present time, such as the presence of a photographic laboratory existing in the basement of the Silvermaster home. It will be noted hereinafter there appears to be a close inter-relationship between White and the other individuals mentioned prominently as active in furthering interests of Russia. An attempt will be made not only to cover the activities of White directly with others named by the primary source of information in this matter, but to also show that White has other contacts which would tend to establish a pattern not in disagreement with the charges at hand.

Through investigation it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI)

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albermarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this

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Department since December, 1943, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI)

On November 28, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist, at 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C. He spent the evening at this address and departed in the company of several individuals who were guests for the evening. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI)

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City for the purpose of having certain dental work done. To make certain contacts. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE BY FBI; TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE RESIDENCE BY FBI)

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Grange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCES OF COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, BY FBI)

In early 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Dr. Wolfson was as of that time a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name A. Wilson Street.

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On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lansburgh's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. Further information is available that the name of Mrs. Anne White appears on an official list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an organization alleged to be a Communist front. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE'S RESIDENCE BY FBI) J 24

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Harwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE RESIDENCE BY FBI.) (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI.)

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss. Alger Hiss, for some time, has held a high position with the Department of State and was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organizations held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. He recently attended the UNO Conference in London, England, and he still holds his position with the Department of State. (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI)

Reference is made to the Perle group mentioned under the original charges set out hereinbefore. The same confidential source reported Hiss as working for a parallel of Soviet espionage, the details of which she could not furnish. However, it was pointed out that Harold Glasser, who had formerly submitted his information through Perle to Jacob M. Golos and his successors, later worked under the guidance of Hiss, who subsequently placed Glasser and others working under his supervision in direct contact with the Russians. As the matter was related, Hiss appeared to be a very influential element in the Soviet espionage network operating from within the United States Government. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, WHO RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM VICTOR PERLO AND CHARLES KRONER WHILE CONTACTING THEM ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE MATTERS.)

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE AND SILVERMASTER RESIDENCES BY FBI) (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF SILVERMASTER BY FBI) J 24

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On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Halperin is an employee of the Office of Strategic Services assigned to the Library of Congress since October 2, 1941. As of January, 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, which Section has now been transferred to the Department of State. According to the confidential source making the original charges set out hereinbefore, Halperin was formerly a professor of Romance Languages at Oklahoma University. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to this source, during his stay in Oklahoma and on arrival in Washington, D. C., made contacts to re-establish himself with the Communists. In the latter part of 1942, he was placed in direct relationship with a Soviet espionage courier who secured from him information which was passed through Jacob M. Goles and his successors to the Soviet Government. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE RESIDENCE BY FBI; RE: HALPERIN - ELIZABETH TERRIL BENTLEY)

On December 14, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. White on a purely personal matter. On December 15, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was also in contact with Mrs. White, at which time the former learned that White was ill. The purpose of the relationships existing between the Whites and the Silvermasters enumerated hereinbefore definitely proves a close affiliation and establishes that part of the allegations made hereinbefore concerning the acquaintanceship between these two families. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE RESIDENCE BY FBI)

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As early as December 5, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address. ~~TECHNICAL AND PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI.~~ *He*

It has been determined that Coe resided in Toronto, Canada, from 1934 to 1939. Exact details of his employment since the latter date have not yet been revealed by inquiries. *Y*

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Malperin at which time Frank Coe and his wife were also guests. ~~TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WHITE BY FBI.~~ *He*

Information has recently been developed from the source responsible for the original charges herein that Frank Coe was also one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government. The reports which Coe made came to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter, since during the pertinent period that is up to the fall of 1944 Coe was in Latin America. It was the opinion of this source that Coe also sent information to Harry White and gave White material while he, Coe, was in the United States which eventually found its way to the Silvermasters. The nature of the material made available through Coe is not known but he was considered a minor figure. In view of Coe's employment with the Foreign Economic Administration, it may well be that he was with that organization in Latin America and necessarily had to make his reports by mail either through White or direct to the Silvermasters. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

Mention was made hereinbefore of contacts between White and Lee Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, Washington, D. C. At the outset it should be noted that Pressman has held his position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. Pressman, according to confidential sources, was listed in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop. His wife, Sophia Pressman, according to these same sources, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the American Peace Mobilization and was serving as Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy when it disbanded in 1940. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been reported from substantial sources as being under strong dominance of the Communist Party. (DIES COMMITTEE RECORDS)

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Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, he received instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party. He received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York one of which was addressed to Joe Freeman of the CIO. At or about this time it was also learned from a confidential source that Joe Freeman had sponsored a number of workers of the Anacostia Copper Company, Butte, Montana, for membership in the Communist Party. (CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT LIEUTENANT MARK HILLS, CHICAGO DEPARTMENT)

From a previous Communist Party member of some prominence who ceased his activities in 1937, information was received concerning organizations of the Communist Party in the United States Department, Washington, D. C. This organization was organized as an underground group and headed by Harold Ware who established underground headquarters in Washington. This source stated definitely that the Chicago CIO group was led by Joe Freeman. This information was given to the Department Administration and was taken into consideration for the Communist Party Inspection as it was considered important for him to be John E. (CONFIDENTIAL CHAIRMAN)

On March 22, 1944, through a confidential source it was determined that Freeman conferred with Roy Hudson, National Committee member of the Communist Party, in the latter's private room several times during the National CIO Convention held in Philadelphia in November, 1943. From another source in corroboration of this statement it was reported that Freeman is a member of the Communist Party Hudson and followed these instructions implicitly.

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Freeman on December 25, 1945. On the following day White did, in fact, contact Freeman, at which time Freeman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Freeman promised to contact White concerning this White affair and when White invited Freeman and his wife to come to his home that evening (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY UNIT)

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Freeman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's

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question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwellenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) *JW*

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations between the CIO and strikes then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) *JW*

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information that the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicate that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) *JW*

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless. *JW*

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because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. *LM*

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. *LM*

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. *LM*

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Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. (u)

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) (u)

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With further reference to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, it was developed that he was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 28, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J & W

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full-time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J & W

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of New York and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States now on assignment in Germany, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see Former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J & W

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On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Bie Miller to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal fight. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Bie Miller would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give them support. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J4u

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J4u

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously heretofore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI. HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION OF DAVID KARR BY FBI) J4u

As an example of the tenor of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" called close friends believed in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, one must stick with his convictions that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON WHITE BY FBI) J4u

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Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
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Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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Miss Gandy _____

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PRIMARY CONTACTS AND COLLABORATORS / (W)

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As will be seen in the results of investigation since November, 1945, set out hereinbefore, considerable information is set forth concerning the persons with whom White has been in contact. In those instances where his contacts are not in substantiation of the original charges set forth hereinbefore, a brief statement was made concerning the identity of the individual involved. However, in those instances where White has been in contact with persons directly related to the original charges, very little, if any, further identification was made incidental to the carry of the investigation. It was thought more desirable to treat each of these persons separately. (W)

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife.

The confidential source supplying the original charges set out hereinbefore has advised that in August, 1941, Jacob M. Golos made arrangements for a courier to collect information from the Silvermasters for delivery to him and thence to the Soviet Government. It became increasingly more obvious that although the fiction was first used that this material was going to Earl Browder, that both the Silvermasters and Ullmann were aware of its ultimate destination, namely, the Soviet Government. Silvermaster was at that time employed in the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed, and William Ludwig Ullmann was employed in the Treasury Department. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

Previous to these arrangements for a courier between the Silvermasters and Golos, it was quite obvious that Golos himself had collected the material being gathered. It was through the Silvermasters that Ullmann was successful, with the aid of White, in securing his position in the United States Treasury Department. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

Silvermaster, according to the informant, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. His early life was spent in China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age when he migrated to the United States. He attended a university in the State of California and later taught in an educational institution in that state. The informant reports that during the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934, when Earl Browder, former Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, was being sought by vigilantes, he was hidden in the Silvermaster home. Previous acquaintance of Silvermaster with Browder up to that time is not known. Silvermaster first came to Washington, D. C., in about 1935, whereupon he secured employment with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1942, he went to the Board of Economic Warfare; in 1944, the United States Treasury Department where he now holds the position of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Board. This source definitely states that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

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Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Nichols _____
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Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Mrs. Silvermaster was also born in Russia and spent her younger years in China, where she had a son by a previous marriage. She was subsequently divorced in this country, whereupon she married her present husband.

Prior to the establishment of the courier system, when Cole was collecting the information in Washington himself, the source states the material was delivered to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakinian, a known Soviet agent who was allowed to depart from this country after having been indicted as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Verbal instructions were delivered to the Silvermasters and Ullmann by the courier which received the information gathered by them. By the fall of 1942, original documents were being received by Ullmann and the Silvermasters secured from Government files to which they had access. It was at this time that Ullmann provided himself with a 35 millimeter camera and became proficient in document photography. Many other details and contacts were reported concerning the Silvermasters; however, they had no direct relationship to White other than to establish the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage had a wide coverage. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

In substantiation of the above statements made by the confidential source, it will be noted that Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Stanford University, Santa Clara, California, and the University of California, Berkeley, California. It was further determined that in general the life history of Silvermaster as related by the original source is substantially accurate. Silvermaster has been reported as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both of which were declared subversive organizations under the provisions of the Hatch Act by the Attorney General. There are references to Silvermaster as early as 1922 as a young Communist of the University District in Seattle, Washington. In the interim between then and 1935 when he entered upon Government employment, there are some other references to alleged radical activities and particularly allegations that he associated with known Communists. One report states that in 1935, Silvermaster contacted Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California, and because of his associations it was concluded that he was an active radical. Silvermaster has a long record of reported associations with known Communists. He has been described as a protege of Professor Robert Alexander Brady, head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration and a reported member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Further, Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with individuals other than those named herein who are strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. (CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS)

Mrs. Silvermaster was born in White Russia and after the Russian Revolution went to China where she married. After proceeding to the United States, exact date now known, she divorced her first husband and married Silvermaster in 1928 or 1929. There is little information concerning her background; however, this much does substantiate what the original source

- Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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had to say in this regard. Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, according to the confidential source. At the same time the source indicated that her husband represented the OGPU (now the NKVD) in the United States. All of these organizations cited have been reported on numerous occasions by a considerable number of people to be Communist dominated and controlled. She was also listed in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, League of Womens Shoppers, and known to have attended functions of the Womens Committee with the Friends of Spanish Democracy, all allegedly Communist front groups. (DIES COMMITTEE RECORDS, CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS)

William Ludwig Ullmann

William Ludwig Ullmann, according to the original source, and as has been related hereinbefore, lives at the residence of the Silvermasters. He participated very closely with the Silvermasters in gathering material which passed through Jacob N. Golos to the Soviet Government. According to the source, Ullmann originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri. He later resided in New York City and finally procured a clerical position in a Government Agency in Washington, D. C. After making the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family, who recognized his potentialities, they facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. Besides the gathering of information, he did much of the photographing and processing of the material precedent to delivery to the courier which brought it into the hands of Golos. In the fall of 1942, the source states that Ullmann's induction into the United States Army became imminent and there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of the service would seem most advantageous. The Navy and the Marine Corps were dismissed since they concluded both branches were anti-Semitic. Realizing that Ullmann could not meet the physical requirements directly, it was decided that he should wait until he was drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. This in fact was done, according to the informant, and Ullmann entered the Army as a private. Subsequently, he was promoted to a non-commissioned officer and later recommended for the Officer Candidate School. He was accepted and received his commission. Silvermaster was most anxious for Ullmann to be assigned to the Pentagon Building, and it was through Abraham George Silverman that this assignment was actually effected. Silverman during this period was a civilian employee of the War Department assigned to the United States Army Air Forces and stationed in the Pentagon Building. Both he and Ullmann made available voluminous material from records which came into their possession as a result of their employment. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

By investigation, it was determined that Ullmann was born on August 14, 1908, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended elementary school in that state; received his college education from Phillips Exeter Academy Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. He resided in New York in 1934 and 1935. The latter year, however, he came to Washington, D. C., and secured his first position with the United States Government with the

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
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 Mr. Egan _____
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 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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WRA Consumers Advisory Board at a salary of \$2,000 a year. It was also learned through the Local Draft Board where Ullmann registered under Selective Service that he received a communication dated November 9, 1940, over the signature of Harry Dexter White, Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department, requesting the deferment of Ullmann. Ullmann finally entered upon service with the United States Army on April 16, 1943, and was separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major in the Army Air Forces. He was assigned to the Pentagon Building, Room 4C-K120. On return to civilian life, Ullmann again entered upon his employment with the United States Treasury Department. It is interesting to note that Ullmann is assigned to the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, that Division being headed by White. (CIVIL SERVICE AND SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS)

Schlomer Adler

Schlomer Adler, more commonly known as Sal Adler, according to the original source of information, advised that during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, his name arose in connection with this Soviet network. Letters were seen in the Silvermaster home written by Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. He at that time, was the Treasury Department representative in China and the letters observed were of an official character. Presumably, they came into the possession of the Silvermasters through White. The Silvermasters characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would have liked to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Adler was described as a close paying member of the Communist Party. (ELIZABETH YERILL BENTLEY)

Investigation determined that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1900 in Leeds, England. His length of employment with the Treasury Department is not known; however, on July 10, 1945, that Department requested his Local Draft Board to permit him to leave the country and travel to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This request was granted. It was also determined that Adler is a naturalized American citizen and received his final papers in September, 1940. Adler previously had served at the American Embassy in Chungking, China, as a representative of the Treasury Department as early as 1941. In 1931, information was received from a confidential source, who in the past has been reliable, to the effect that Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had been sending weekly reports to the Communist Party. He was further described as definitely a Communist and a close contact of Alexander Stevens. It was suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilizing Adler's information in this connection. (WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS)

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~~SECRET~~SONIE STEINMAN GOLD

According to the original source of information in this matter, White's position was considered most valuable by Silvermaster because of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom this particular Soviet espionage group desired to have assigned there. Among those so assigned was Sonie Steinman Gold. It was sometime in the fall of 1943, that the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate obtaining information from his office. The name of Sonie Gold was secured from one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and through arrangements with White, she secured a position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, she obtained documents from his office which she copied and later delivered the notes to Helen Silvermaster.

Further, the source states that in the spring of 1944, Bela Gold also known as Bill Gold, the husband of Sonie Gold, also appeared in this Soviet network. Gold had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and based on conversations overheard between the Silvermasters and Ulsann, it was determined that he was supplying this group with what they considered excellent information regarding the internal situation in the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold was considered to have done an excellent job in this regard by both Silvermaster and Ulsann and they discussed at one time the possibility of supplying him with a camera in order that he might do his own photographing at home. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

As related hereinbefore, investigation determined that Sonie Gold is in fact employed in the United States Treasury Department as a secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave and may still be; however, on December 27, 1945, it is known that she was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in connection with a luncheon engagement. (TECH SURVEILLANCE ON SILVERMASTER BY FBI). *q u*

Bela Gold was born on January 30, 1915 at Golestar, Hungary. He is a United States citizen either by naturalization or derivation and married Sonie Gold on July 5, 1938. He attended New York University and Columbia University. As of April 16, 1945, a request for deferment was made to the Local Draft Board of Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold at that time held the position of advisor on Foreign Development Policy at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Gold, through investigation, was determined to be in contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is active in the administration of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. (SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS - PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF GOLD BY FBI) *u*

HAROLD GLASSER

As it was indicated hereinbefore, the source of the original information in this case mentioned another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo of which Harold Glasser was a member. When this group first came to the attention of this source in early 1944, Glasser was outside the United States

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in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department but he returned in the early fall of that year. Subsequent to that time he was stationed at the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. where he was thought to have been an assistant to White or at least rather closely associated with him. Glasser, however, was transferred from the Perle group to administration by Alger Hiss of the State Department, who was also, according to the informant, supplying information to Soviet Intelligence. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

Investigation determined that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. According to Selective Service records, he is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate superior is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He attended the University of Chicago and Harvard University. He in fact resided outside the United States, part of the time in Ecuador, as is reflected by a permit in the Selective Service records, issued on January 7, 1943. His first residence abroad appears to have been in Ecuador; however, a passport was issued to him on February 1, 1943, for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt where he was to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. Further, on February 12, 1944, it was indicated that he was travelling abroad to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy on business for the United States Treasury Department concerning the problems on foreign exchange in the countries enumerated. It is known that he was back in the United States in the fall of 1944. Glasser has been described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party and has been associated with many individuals against whom the same charge is made. (TREASURY, STATE AND SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS)

IRVING KAPLAN

According to the source of the original information, it is stated that Irving Kaplan was employed with the War Production Board and was giving information which he obtained through his agency to Abraham George Silverman. It was through Silvermaster that it was learned that the material from Kaplan channelled through Silverman, was actually being received by Silvermaster for passing along to Goles and thence to the Soviet Government. Kaplan was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. When last heard of by the source, he was employed with the Foreign Economic Administration. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

Irving Kaplan was born on September 23, 1900, in Zdzenciof, Poland. He attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was naturalized in New York City on December 18, 1911. In the summer of 1945, he was designated as a representative of the Treasury Department to proceed to Germany and there was assigned to the civilian group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. One of his references on the application for employment was Abraham George Silverman, mentioned hereinbefore. (STATE DEPT. AND SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS)

Further in the investigation, it was found that the wife of Irving Kaplan, Dorothy Kaplan, had been in contact with the wife of Abraham George Silverman, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and is acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ullmann. During these contacts it was apparent that she was bringing (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON SILVERMASTER AND SILVERMAN BY FBI) fa ~~SECRET~~

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pressure through Wlans and Silverman to have her husband released from the Army in Europe in order that he might return to his position in the Treasury Department. Irving Kaplan communicated with his wife to the effect that she should contact Frank Coe and advise him that no confirming cable concerning his release had been received as yet but that a person named Nixon had called Colonel Bernard Bernstein and White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters pending. All of these individuals have been mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent to the receipt of this cable, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Wlans and told him that she had been in contact with Frank Coe about the time scheduled for her husband's release. He indicated to her that nothing further could be done since the Treasury Department had already requested the War Department for Kaplan's return to the United States immediately. Mrs. Kaplan was advised by Frank Coe to cable her husband that they were doing everything possible to effect his early return to the United States. It will be noted that all of the names figuring in these transactions are of those mentioned as prominently concerned in the Soviet espionage group discussed hereinbefore. (TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES ON KAPLAN RESIDENCE BY FBI)

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

It will be recalled as cited hereinbefore that the original source of information charges that White was considered of extreme value to the instant underground Soviet group because of his ability to place individuals in particular positions in the Treasury Department. Mentioned particularly in this category was William Henry Taylor. This individual first came to the attention of the source in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. It is alleged that after securing his position with the Treasury Department with the assistance of White, he was sent as their representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal with the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Portugal, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. This report eventually reached the hands of the Russians. (ELIZABETH TERRY, MONTGOMERY)

Taylor was born in British Columbia on March 30, 1906. He was appointed the position of principal economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research January 3, 1941. This is the division headed by White. He resigned his position on May 21, 1941 to accept an appointment as an alternate American representative of the recently created China Stabilization Board and proceeded to Chungking, China, on official business. He was reinstated in the Division of Monetary Research on September 15, 1942 as principal economic analyst. (IMMIGRATION AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECORDS)

In May, 1944, the Department of State granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London, England. In connection with another investigation, White on interview advised that Taylor had handled many important assignments

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for the Treasury Department, including a visit to North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion and London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. As of June, 1945, he could be reached in care of the American Embassy at London, England. (STATE DEPT. RECORDS)

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

According to the original source, Abraham George Silverman, a graduate of Harvard University, came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's to accept employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. The circumstances of his acquaintanceship with the Silvermasters and Ulsann were not known to the source although during the pertinent period, Silverman was accepted on a very friendly basis in the Silvermaster home. After he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in 1942 or 1943, as a Civilian Specialist, he began bringing documents to the Silvermasters' home.

During this same period, the source learned that White was also supplying information consisting of documents received in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. These documents were made available to Silvermaster either by Ulsann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. Silverman also collected information from other individuals which ultimately was passed on through instant channels to the Soviet Government. Both Ulsann and Silverman while assigned to the Pentagon Building were obtaining and photographing data including aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacturing, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and completion of the B-29, schedule date of D-Day, directives issued by General Marshall, and other vital information. Both Silverman and Ulsann were assigned to the United States Airforce and had access to this type of information. (ELIZABETH TERRILL MENTLEY)

Investigation disclosed that Silverman was born at Prasnys, Poland, on February 2, 1900. He graduated from Harvard University with a Ph.D. Degree and holds another degree from Leland Stanford University. He was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Airforces, from March 26, 1942 until August 18, 1945, when he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government in Washington, D. C. He is known to have been in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Mrs. Silvermaster, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and others mentioned hereinbefore. (STATE DEPT. RECORDS TECH SURVEILLANCE AND PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF SILVERMAN AT FBI) J & W

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

According to the original source, Donald N. Wheeler was an element of the Perlo Group mentioned hereinbefore, who during the pertinent period, namely in 1944, was employed on the Editorial Board of the Research Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. The material which he submitted was stated to be of considerable value. He submitted material which included

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"ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world, some of which were marked "Secret" and "Confidential." (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

The source states that Wheeler is a native born American, a graduate of Yale University and had in the past been a student at Cambridge or Oxford specializing in Economics. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Wheeler is apparently an American who attended Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He also was an instructor at Yale University subsequently entering upon employment in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, as a junior economic analyst in April, 1939. In May, 1940, he was detailed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. His immediate supervisor while with the Treasury Department was Harry White, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In September, 1942, Wheeler was employed in the Office of Strategic Services. (ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY)

While in attendance at Yale University, Wheeler was friendly with [redacted], who is now a Communist Party member in San Francisco, California. [redacted] is known by the individuals who know him to have fostered Communist activities in Connecticut attending the University and supported such in- confidential [redacted] Spanish Aid Committee. On one occasion, according to a Party meeting in New Haven, Connecticut. He was active as an organizer for the Spanish Loyalist cause; is a member of the Washington Book Shop; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; and other alleged Communist front organiza- tions. (M. B. FISHER, LIAISON OFFICER, YALE UNIVERSITY CIVIL SERVICE FILE)

Victor Rado in the recent past has been in contact with Donald Wheeler and other individuals associated with suspected Soviet agents. [redacted] have been seen in company with the Wheelers. *du*

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ice Memorandum 5 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

17234

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 21, 1946 #861840

91,121 3042/POT/5-15-81
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-25-82 BY SP6/CL

Pursuant to your instructions, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the allegations concerning and the activities of the subjects in this case who are connected with or who have been connected with the U. S. Government. This memorandum brings their activities up to date as of the second week of February, 1946. U

The original of this memorandum has been prepared for transmittal to Admiral Leahy for delivery to the President. Copies have been prepared for Honorable James Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Honorable Tom Clark, the Attorney General. The letters of transmittal and copies of the memorandum are attached hereto for your approval. U

Attachment EX -

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1/3-16-83
Classified by SP5 KJG/pt
Declassify on: OADR
2-14-88

3042 PWT-JAR
CA 15-1122

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Class. & Ext. By SP6 BJA/CB
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.20 1203
Date of Review 6-1-92
#91121

Classified by 4842
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
#861840

pp 3, 57 & 158
have been reviewed
and contain no
classifiable inform
3042/PWT/pls
5-15-87

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February 21, 1946

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Miss Gandy _____

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 VIRGINIA FRANK COE
 LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE
 BELA GOLD, WAS
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 IRVING KAPLAN
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 Mr. Nease
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then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder, in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of Gregory as a courier. - It is Gregory's opinion that Golos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charles" who Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 227 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to individuals known to be Soviet agents. J 4 W

It is significant to observe that while working with Golos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name has never figured prominently in any of the activities of the Party or its fringe groups until the advent of the current inquiries. It was through Golos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City mentioned hereinbefore, and he assisted Gregory from time to time with grants of money plus all traveling and incidental expenses. J

As will be seen hereinafter, through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Browder, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Service, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In numerous instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory exists today. J

As pointed out hereinbefore investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has not been possible to show that each and every one of the individuals mentioned by Gregory is interrelated in their activity. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual during that period. However, it will be observed numerous contacts between the subjects of instant inquiries have transpired and in some instances under very suspicious circumstances. A studied attempt has been made to establish the basic truths or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos at this time. Gregory has mentioned over 150 names and in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned. J

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Only in those instances where only a first name was given and no identifying data was available, has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all intelligence services whether Russian, French, British or American. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Pravdina of Amtorg as "Margaret" and Anatole Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "Al." Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Golos and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component parts of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory does now exist sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. In no instance has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory. J

Hereinafter a summary of information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation is set forth concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the component parts of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any group. J

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METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organization was obtained. Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in secret intelligence. As an example, their clandestine activities are cloaked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. In this instance, pertinent material from its numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmittal of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in this particular group of espionage operative is the use of the copying camera. 1/

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country within the borders of the United States. This advantage centers in the existence of an open and active Communist Party whose members are available for recruitment for any phase of activity desired. As will be seen hereinafter, recruitment is taken in every instance from individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. Even the Germans with the large German minority in the United States were not so advantageously placed nor does the fanaticism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR. 1/

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left to the NKVD with which this case deals. 1/

Gregory has described what is referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier whose identity he did not know and/or a mail drop by which he would dispose of the material which he gathered. None of the six individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of 1/

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their courier or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop. The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three sources of information, in turn would not know the identity of their courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual was known to anyone else in the group would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle would know all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would actually be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmittal to Moscow by diplomatic coded cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be unable to directly compromise any other individual in the unit. This intelligence parlance is generally known as the double agent system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple agent system without much difficulty. U

As will be seen hereinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Perlo group directing them to attempt to secure information on specific matters. Requests for specific material, however, were comparatively limited, resulting in the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was operating more or less as a sponge accepting any type of material that might become available from any source that could be recruited. To gain the full benefit of this type of operation, it is absolutely necessary that effective correlation be made on a higher level. It is not possible to learn whether this actually occurred. It is quite obvious, however, that Gregory's handlers were well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions expressed to Gregory to avoid detection or compromise are of interest. U

Gregory was issued repeated warnings to take every precaution possible to detect a surveillance. This included a tour of New York City in order that a prior knowledge would be available of the location of drug stores with two exits, rest rooms with two exits, movie theaters and other establishments that could be entered and left quickly eluding a surveillance.

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Gregory never departed from any premises at the same time with any individual with whom contact was made for Soviet intelligence. Further, with respect to surveillance the instructions were issued to observe automobiles, and their occupants. When on foot, crossing and recrossing the street was recommended and walking the opposite direction on one-way streets when an automobile surveillance was suspected. All contacts were made very cautiously and multiple appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set forth 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times. U

Precautionary measures were taken concerning the maintenance of incriminating material on the premises of the courier and other units in the system. Methods were described whereby subsequent detection of the entrance of these premises clandestinely by outsiders could be determined. All incriminating material following its use was to be burned or flushed down the toilet. Couriers traveled with no marks of identification in their persons or on their clothing. Meeting places in general were such public establishments as restaurants and theaters. Hotels, private homes and bars were avoided. When bulky material was transported it was left in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual who was ultimately to receive it. Repeated cautions were given to all participants in this group to avoid discussing anything pertinent over the telephone. U

Another interesting factor is the manner in which finances were handled. Couriers and persons serving in other capacities requiring reimbursement did not receive a regular salary but did receive payment for traveling expenses and other incidentals. At least until the fall of 1943 the whole service was operated on a very frugal basis. At least during the probationary period reimbursement for traveling and incidental expenses had to be supported in detail by receipts or sales slips. It is estimated by Gregory that Golos received between \$2,000 and \$3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. When considering that he only paid traveling expenses and incidentals, it is quite obvious that he was operating ~~several~~ other parallels than the one with which Gregory is familiar. Money in some instances came to Golos through Gregory who received it from unidentified individuals believed to have been officially connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than \$20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed \$100 per month. After the death of Golos, finances seemed to be more readily available and requirements concerning receipts and sales slips were somewhat relaxed. Delays in payments were infrequent and one of Golos' successors commented to Gregory that money was no object as long as it was being used for a worthwhile purpose. U

It is interesting to note that one of the duties exercised by Gregory was to buy Christmas presents for the individuals supplying information, as well as for the members of their family each year. These presents, for

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which Gregory received reimbursement, bore a direct relationship to the usefulness the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some were of a substantial value, costing approximately \$100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Solos' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with other than Solos, substantial sums of money were received personally as remuneration for services rendered. This may be attributable, at least in some instances, to the fact that Gregory was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Solos.

As can be seen from the above methods and instructions and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word novices at conducting secret intelligence. The *modus operandi*, however, is not novel or different from that of any other country where diplomatic relations exist. It is obvious that all of the information gathered eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy or one of its Consulates where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. It is logical to assume that other parallels of Soviet espionage are in operation whereby material can be forwarded to Moscow outside the above indicated methods of transmittal. The present methods of filtering this material through diplomatic establishment is the most efficient during the existence of diplomatic relations and the other systems, although they may be dormant now, will only be used as an alternate means of communication in the event of the breaking of these relations.

The Soviet organization mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into effect by the Soviets at the time Gregory ceased active handling of the groups discussed in detail in this memorandum. During the period that Gregory was active as a courier and intermediary the personnel of the *Livingmaster* group, the *Perle* group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D. C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, operated on a fairly informal basis, channeling the material to Gregory through the leaders of the groups and occasionally holding group meetings. The gradual elimination of Gregory from active participation as a courier was indicated to have been a part of the Soviet design to place espionage activities in the departments of the United States Government on a more businesslike basis under direct Soviet control.

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THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
N. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Serge Komov

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, with aliases
Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Witte, Helen
Volkoff and Helen Volkov

Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same subsection of this memorandum. Living as man and wife it is practically impossible to separate their activities. U

Sometime in August, 1941, Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, informed Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. Due to his health he was desirous of having Gregory proceed to Washington, D. C. and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster at her home. Gregory executed the desire of Golos after arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos, while the former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silvermaster subsequently told Gregory that upon Germany's invasion of Russia he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for this purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, and requested the latter to place him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia. U

On Gregory's first visit to the Silvermaster home, Mrs. Silvermaster was very circumspect and exhibited what appeared to be a certain distrust of her visitor. The conversation was almost wholly of a personal and social nature and included no remarks by her of contemplated activities on behalf of Russia. However, she did mention to Gregory that she and her husband had known Earl Browder for some time. No definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is the recollection of Gregory that subsequent contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Golos. After the contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and conferred with Golos. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip to Washington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters and brought to Golos in New York. Gregory recalls that Silvermaster was U

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employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Indrig Ullmann, another prominent subject in this investigation was then and is now employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullmann was residing with the Silvermasters and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not know of the exact nature of the material being received from the Silvermasters other than it came from United States Government sources. U

With reference to background information which Gregory obtained as a result of contacts in the Silvermaster home, it was recollected that Ullmann originally came from the State of Missouri, later worked in New York City, finally secured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D. C. During the latter period he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family who recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a position in the United States Treasury Department. U

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities receiving a Ph.D. Degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic College in California, and was employed with the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor on the California State Labor Relations Board. Further, Gregory advised during Silvermaster's early years in China he received education at British schools and now speaks English perfectly with a British accent. As a young boy he became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf. During the longshoremen strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermaster's home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends. U

In 1935 Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took the position in the Farm Security Administration and remained according to Gregory until 1942 when he transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare. Silvermaster was only with the Board of Economic Warfare for a few months when he returned to the Department of Agriculture and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department. The last named position, according to Gregory was secured for Silvermaster by Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Lauchlin Currie, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, probably had something to do with Silvermaster's securing his position with the Board of Economic Warfare. U

Gregory advised Helen Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anatole Volkov, who also figures U

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in the present inquiries, was the son of this union. Helen Silvermaster came to the United States with her previous husband and established residence in California, where shortly thereafter she became separated. She then became acquainted with Silvermaster with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her and after she secured a divorce, a matter of three or four years, this marriage was consummated. U

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos, the latter indicated it was delivered to a Russian contact. Previous to Gregory's association with the Silvermaster group, Golos, according to his own statement, had been meeting a Russian. He informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and recalled that the name ended in "ian." Gregory added the photograph of this individual had appeared in the press in connection with a story of his apprehension on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed Gregory this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until observing the newspaper photograph. The individual referred to by Golos as his former Russian contact is Galk Ovakinian who was arrested on May 5, 1941 and charged with being an un-registered agent of a foreign government. Following the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State, these charges were dismissed and Ovakinian was permitted to return to his native land, the USSR, on an exchange agreement for six individuals, all of whom were alleged by the Soviet Government to be citizens of the United States. In this regard, only one American citizen arrived in the United States under the terms of this exchange. During the investigation of Ovakinian, later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Golos on numerous occasions in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a furtive manner. Obviously the material collected by Gregory and delivered to Golos did not pass into the hands of Ovakinian since he had already departed from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silvermasters in August, 1941. U

Gregory advised that Golos paid all traveling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple receipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party dues from persons, both in the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to Golos who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure is in accordance with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA to have any of its members involved in the collection of information for the USSR to cease active or apparent affiliations with the Party. U

Gregory states that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to be actually engaged in securing data for Golos were the Silvermasters and Ullmann. Sometime in early 1942, U

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Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullmann, that other individuals were involved in a similar manner. The volume of material delivered to Gregory continued to increase. As a result of the illness of Golos he requested Gregory to begin reading this material. It was Gregory's recollection that during this period the material submitted was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullmann and Helen Silvermaster. The data collected was of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by these individuals, both from discussions with other Government officials, as well as direct contact with various documents of an official character. As an example, material indicating the policy of the United States, both domestic and foreign, and other information representing a hodgepodge of intelligence was being collected. Golos characterized this information to Gregory as "political." Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Golos he secured some information on his own initiative and Golos attempted to guide him in collecting material that would be of the most interest to the Soviet Government. At no time was it apparent, according to Gregory, that either Silvermaster or Ullmann were receiving any compensation for their services. U

Sometime in 1942 Golos began to give Gregory verbal instructions for the guidance of the Silvermaster group as to the nature of the information desired. It was not, however, until late 1942 that Golos delivered to Gregory typewritten instructions furnished him by "Charlie" to be delivered to Silvermaster. Gregory's knowledge of the Russian language was insufficient to gain an accurate evaluation of the type of information requested. It will be noted that both Golos and Silvermaster can speak Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullmann began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. This dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullmann photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, sometime in 1944, did Gregory personally witness the photographing of documents at the Silvermaster residence. From conversations, however, on many previous occasions, it was apparent that this photographic work was carried on in the basement of the Silvermaster residence where a more or less permanent photographic laboratory had been established. U

After securing the developed negatives of Governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Golos would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negative would be passed through a viewer at Gregory's residence before they were taken by Golos for delivery to his Russian contact. Golos apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being gathered by the Silvermaster group. U

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In addition Gregory also delivered to Golos from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents consisting usually of letters from Governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States reporting on conditions where they were stationed. The dictation given to Gregory by Ullmann and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Golos.

Gregory recalls specifically that during Silvermaster's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files where they were reviewed and a decision made by him and Ullmann as to the exact correspondence to be photographed.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullmann's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullmann at that time as to which branch of the service would be most advantageous. It was finally concluded that it would be most desirable for Ullmann to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalls that Ullmann did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to a sergeant and then recommended for Officers Candidate School, ultimately receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Force. He received certain promotions subsequent thereto. In view of Silvermaster's desire that he be assigned to the Pentagon Building this was ultimately effected through the influence of George Silverman, another prominent figure in this investigation. After Ullmann's assignment in the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Briefly, with respect to George Silverman, Gregory advised he is approximately 45 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of the Harvard University and an acknowledged brilliant mathematician and statistician. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory is unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullmann except that they met later as the result of being members of the same Communist Party unit there. Gregory recalls specifically that Silverman became friendly with the Silvermasters, was at their home often and after being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home for copying. Gregory states that Silverman did not know these documents were photographed but was under the impression that Silvermaster simply read the documents and from memory later transmitted their contents verbally to Earl Browder.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, that Harry Dexter White, employed in the United States Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary, was supplying them with information consisting of documents obtained during the course of his employment. Gregory definitely recalls

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seeing some documents at the Silvermaster residence delivered there by Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White for this specific purpose. As regards the nature of this written material supplied by White, Gregory states it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental Departments and agencies were made available to this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasions the original documents themselves were seen. According to Gregory, Harry White was considered by the Silvermasters as one of the most valuable assets to their group in view of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to assign there. Among individuals in this category Gregory mentions specifically Ullmann, William Taylor and Sonia Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann. White was also considered valuable because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr., and was in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters, according to Gregory. (U)

During this same period Gregory became aware of the fact that Isachia Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and particularly George Silverman. Currie, according to Gregory, did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but did inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example Currie, on one occasion informed Silverman the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Currie is also known by Gregory to have visited the Silvermaster home as a social guest. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943 there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" who is yet unidentified, as to the advisability of introducing Currie and White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster was not in favor of this and it is not known if the meeting was ever arranged. (U)

Also during the same period Gregory became aware of the activities of Sol Adler (Schlomo Adler), a United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China. Gregory observed in the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It is Gregory's opinion these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. Adler, according to Gregory, was a member of the Communist Party whose dues were collected by Silvermaster and delivered to Gregory. (U)

Another individual mentioned by Gregory during this period was William Taylor who secured his employment in the United States Treasury Department through Harry White. Gregory recalls that Taylor was sent by the Treasury Department to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal for the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim (U)

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between his return from China and his departure for Portugal, he worked in the Treasury Department and supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. He also made available to Silverman or possibly Silvermaster a report on conditions in China, which was passed on through Silvermaster and Gregory to the Russians. U

Further, it was learned by Gregory that through Silverman, Silvermaster was receiving information from the War Production Board made available by Irving Kaplan. Kaplan, according to Gregory, is a dues paying member of the Communist Party. U

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory states a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently photographed for delivery to Golos in New York City. At about this time Ullmann ceased developing the photographs he took and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped negatives which were delivered to Golos. The apparent reason for this was the increased volume of productiveness of this particular parallel of Soviet espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the time to both photograph and develop the material. Although Gregory could not actually observe the completed photographs, from conversations with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that Ullmann and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building and assigned to the United States Army Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: Aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory states a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, namely official United States Army Air Force documents. On some matters, however, Ullmann would copy figures and make notations necessary to record the desired data. Gregory is unable to segregate the information supplied by Ullmann and Silverman. The above situation prevails from the time of Ullmann's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until Gregory ceased contacts with the Silvermaster group in September, 1945, the volume consistently increasing throughout this period. U

Sometime in the fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his Office. At that time Gregory advised that Helen Silvermaster approached one of the Communist functionaries in U

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Washington and was supplied with the name of Sonia Gold. Eventually Sonia Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the Treasury Department. As a result thereof, Sonia Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and delivered the notes thereof to Helen Silvermaster. It is Gregory's general recollection that the information secured by Sonia Gold consisted principally of United States Treasury Department opinions and recommendations, and particularly recommendations concerning applications for loans from the United States made by the Chinese and French Governments. Some of the material that came through Gold concerned political information regarding General DeGaulle, which apparently found its way into White's office. In the spring of 1944 Gregory alleges that Bill Gold (Bela Gold), the husband of Sonia Gold, entered into the Silvermaster group. He had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann, Gregory determined that he was supplying excellent material concerning the internal workings of the FEA. During one of the conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home, Silvermaster or Ullmann made the remark that "Bill" had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photography. J

With reference to Anatole Volkov, the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, Gregory advised that he was reared as a good Communist. On occasions he would proceed to New York City from Washington and deliver Gregory material originating with the Silvermasters. Anatole was drafted into the United States Navy sometime in 1944, and it is Gregory's recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois. J

During the period of Gregory's association with Gales, many occasions arose when contacts were had with Barney Schuster (Bernard Schuster). At that time Schuster was associated with the Finance Division of the National Organization of the Communist Party - USA, using the Party name "Chester." He was a social acquaintance of Gales. Late in the spring of 1944 Gregory came into casual contact with Schuster, when the latter inquired concerning the health of Gregory Silvermaster. When Gregory evidenced ignorance of acquaintanceship with Silvermaster, Schuster indicated he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons engaged in the same type of work. As a matter of fact, Schuster told Gregory that he was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members have been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state. It is interesting to note that Bernard Schuster, from other sources, was reported in 1938 as Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 was President of the Fifth Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York City. In 1943 Schuster was stated to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party. Under the name of "Chester" he was employed at Communist Party headquarters in the same office as Charles Krumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Political Association, the name used by the Communist Party - USA during 1944-1945. J

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Gregory mentioned a number of individuals whose activities were apparent from conversations with Silvermaster. These individuals will be dealt with specifically under other sub-captions in this memorandum. J

Approximately six months prior to the death of Golos he indicated to Gregory that pressure was being placed on him by the Russians to turn over certain of his American contacts directly to them. Specific requests have been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters and Gregory. This Golos refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory states the only concession Golos made in this regard was the delivery of material collected by the Silvermaster group, which was delivered directly to "Catherine" who has not been otherwise identified, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Golos to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine." J

In June, 1944 Gregory met Earl Browder who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill", Gregory's contact at that time, met Silvermaster not oftener than once a month with the concession that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D. C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Browder agreed that the entire Silvermaster group was to be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. At one time it came to Gregory's attention from Silvermaster prior to the death of Golos that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens, a known Soviet agent, at one time in charge of the Communist underground in New York City, and Washington, D. C.), had been in Washington attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group. This was brought to the attention of Golos by Gregory and the former made a protest to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party. J

In September, 1944, at the time that "Bill", one of Gregory's handlers, subsequent to Golos' death, indicated that he was moving from New York City to Baltimore, Maryland, or Washington, D. C., he told Gregory that he intended to handle the Silvermaster group personally, and Gregory was no longer to come in contact with any member of the group. These instructions were abided by and Gregory did not see "Bill" subsequent to that time. Gregory's only further knowledge of "Bill" came from questions asked by "Al" (Anatole Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. until December 7, 1945), who in the fall of 1945 asked Gregory if any contact had been made with "Bill." In addition, Gregory, on one occasion came in casual contact with Silvermaster in New York City during August, 1945, when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen "Bill" for about two weeks, but that he was still around. J

Background of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle, J

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Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. Degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist with the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor. His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August, 1935. Subsequently he worked with the Maritime Labor Board, the Farm Security Administration, United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Board of Economic Warfare and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Corporation, a subsection of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with offices in room 4050 and 4052 in the Railroad Retirement Board Building, Washington, D. C.

An investigation of Silvermaster was made in January, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act predicated upon reports that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both organizations having been declared subversive by the Attorney General. The reports of the completed investigation were made available to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942, where Silvermaster was then employed. On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Laughlin Currie, then Administrative Assistant to the President. This request was complied with and a final decision made by the Director of Personnel of the United States Agricultural Department, that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

Information is available to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, Washington, had departed with one Ferline and one Condlack, students at the University of Washington on April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and an intimate contact of Anna Falkoff, Seattle. It may be significant to note that Silvermaster received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1920. In October, 1923, Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a reference of an individual then in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Inquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the recited address.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1935 was in contact with Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California. This report states "By virtue of his associations, his affiliations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be easily concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential

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report in the files of the Department of Agriculture mentions Silvermaster as among the proteges of Professor Robert A. Brady who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1920's and editor of the Seattle Union Record. Through a confidential source it is alleged that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the OGPU which has now been succeeded by the NKVD in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1918 to 1924, he was associated with Garrand Ethel who, from 1935 to 1936 was a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He also associated with Herbert J. Phillips, also a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit, and Dr. David Marsh, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Garrand Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number of Communist Party members securing employment in the United States Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle. U

According to Arthur Kent, former organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, Silvermaster was enrolled in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. Also in 1936 Silvermaster is reported to have attended a meeting of a women's group at which he spoke as an avowed member of the Communist Party in San Francisco. During the course of his speech Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government and supported Communism. Further, Silvermaster has been reported to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday an alleged member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, one of the organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. Casaday, according to a fellow employee of Silvermaster, with the United States Maritime Labor Board, was a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. Bloch is known to have been associated with the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco as early as 1936. Casaday was formerly an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, which Division is headed by Harry White. In 1942 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England. The Silvermasters are also closely associated with Professor Robert Alexander Brady, mentioned hereinbefore, Head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party. Brady allegedly consulted with Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis for his Ph.D. Degree entitled "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Brady was also given as a reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture. Silvermaster has appeared as an acquaintance with several individuals under investigation for violation of the Hatch Act. In each instance these U

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individuals have been charged with being closely associated with Communist front groups, Communists, or otherwise active in various phases of the Communist Party program. As an example, during the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, it was ascertained that Mary Van Kleeck, a member of numerous alleged Communist front groups, and reported leader in the Communist Party, regularly came to Washington and conferred with Smith and others, including Silvermaster. Silvermaster, in September, 1939, was reported in the "Federal Record," the publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. P Silvermaster and his wife are believed known to Maiken Chevalier, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California, who is presently acting as a translator at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany. In January, 1944, Louise Branston of San Francisco, California, [redacted] WIVD agent, formerly attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, got in contact with Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made concerning Dr. Louis Bloch, Arthur Kent, former organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Gacr. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Branston, estranged husband of Louise Branston mentioned hereinbefore, and a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position at the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Civil Service Commission records reflect that Silvermaster had been "flagged" by the Commission as a known Communist on the West Coast and in the District of Columbia. The Commission refused originally to permit his transfer but their files indicate pressure was brought by the White House in securing the ultimate transfer for Silvermaster to the Treasury Department.

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of Baron Peter Witte. She is approximately 43 years of age at the present time. Her father was counsellor to the Czar and acted as an adviser to the Mongolian Government. After the October Revolution he was released and later became the head of the Rice Institute in the Southern Ukraine. Following the Revolution Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov and in about 1923, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather nebulous, that Volkov eventually became an OGPU agent in the United States. Her only son, Anatole Boris Volkov is the only child of this union. He was born in San Francisco on October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later after securing

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a divorce. This marriage was consummated in 1928 or 1929. She came to Washington with her husband and since 1939 has been residing at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with Louise Bransten, Haskon Chevalier and Dr. Robert A. Brady, all mentioned hereinbefore. David Saposs, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; all these organizations are reported from numerous sources not without reason as Communist front organizations. Both Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish War Committee, making a donation of \$45 to this organization on one occasion. They also, on March 18, 1938, attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler given by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Both of these Spanish groups are described by many sources as being Communist controlled. U

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has verified the fact that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann reside as a family unit at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was only recently that Ullmann gave up his residence at this address to proceed to Germany as a representative of the Treasury Department. J

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster home has been converted into a photographic dark room. This room contains all of the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the camera, which could be easily supplied. This includes light reflectors, standard enlarger, photographic time clock, cutting boards, and photographic chemicals and supplies. This would seem to bear out the allegations of Gregory that documents purloined from the official files of various United States Government Departments were photographed here. U

Through a highly confidential source it was determined on November 27, 1945, that Marjorie and Charlotte Young were in contact with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate they were all mutual friends. Previously it had been determined that Edward Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and had stayed at their residence in the past. Charlotte Young, through other inquiries, has been determined to be closely associated with the Communist Party, having been director of the White Collar or undercover group of the Communist Political Association (Communist Party - USA) in Washington, D. C. until January 16, 1945. At or about that time she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. Edward Sidney Young, husband of Charlotte Young, has also reportedly been active in the Communist Party. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that U

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Silvermaster, on December 1, 1945, met Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner. Silvermaster, at the time, was accompanied by his wife. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral, in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination. After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued as specific questionable activities of Koral have been developed on Koral in the present time. Also, according to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Seely, an alleged member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has also reportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. On the same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British Loan Matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage parallel.

On December 4, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and made a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 4, 1945, that Phillip C. Hoeny, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence.]

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "eter boarder" (William Ludwig Villmann) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago, was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education. On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Jeanne Steinberg, wife of Morton Rachell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was reported by a highly confidential source to have contacted Helen Silvermaster, with reference to a concert at Constitution Hall. Mrs. Silvermaster gratuitously commented that she had some clothes to send to the Russian War Relief, winter clothes that her brother had on an expedition into China and Tibet. This may very well have some subsequent significance, in view of information also received from this same source on December 15, 1945, when Helen Silvermaster furnished the address of her brother on Box 2344, Anchorage, Alaska.

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harry Dexter White for the evening. This and other contacts of similar nature show a close personal relationship existing between the Silvermasters and the Whites.

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On December 17, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silvermaster was in contact with an individual known only as "Tasy" indicated that his father-in-law, identity unknown, was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner given by American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with this organization and a good friend of hers runs the organization. She added that she receives communications from this group which has as its purpose the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries. On December 20, 1945, it was also ascertained confidentially that Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Boris Gold with negative results. It will be recalled that Boris Gold, according to Gregory, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the purchasing of documents from that source.

Silvermaster and his wife, according to a physical surveillance on December 23, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Gregory as one of the sources of information for Soviet intelligence. Just before Christmas in 1945, a highly confidential source referred to contacts between Roger Lewis and Helen Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkev, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he is always in trouble about the racial question, France and the atomic bomb. In a contact with Barbara Lichtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Lichtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans Citizens Committee to assist Senator Bilbo. On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Fumores (phonetic) was in contact with Anatole Volkev, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, who had over fifty points, and who had only recently had his furlough, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, could not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Wilman to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could. On December 28, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as Angus contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus requested Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Rooney, civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he would write and expressed appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous. He added that his secretary, a Negro girl, had given him a beautiful farewell present and at Christmas time he had had a telephone call from Mary Jane from Switzerland.

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On the same date an individual known only as Margaret contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Gruber, Ichke' (Harold L. Ichke, then Secretary of the Interior) assistant in charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who is presently residing in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Sasuly, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Silvermaster and referred to a conference which he had had with her husband, Richard. Elizabeth then indicated that they were not going to California since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department for the present moment to work on some current matter. This leads to the conclusion that Richard Sasuly, husband of Elizabeth Sasuly, is now possibly employed in the Treasury Department.

On January 14, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Noha Lewis who advised that she was leaving for Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Noha, remained in New York. Noha mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian Linguaphone records for Christmas, that she would communicate with Mrs. Silvermaster as soon as she was permanently located. On January 15, 1946, Helen Silvermaster received an invitation from the Washington Committee for Russian War Relief, inviting her to attend a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on February 4, 1946. This dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Harriman, wife of the American Ambassador to Moscow. Speakers included Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow; Senator Claude Pepper; Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace; and Edward C. Carter. The physical surveillance on the Silvermasters determined that on the evening of February 4, 1946, he and his wife, in the company of Feder A. Garenin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., attended the Harriman dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home and proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Emily Condon who accompanied them and Garenin to this dinner. Dr. Edward U. Condon is Technical Advisor to the Senate's Special Committee established October 23, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director

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of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1943. He is a native born American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton and the University of Minnesota and later in charge of Research of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served as a consultant of the Atomic Bomb Project at the Manhattan Engineer District. His wife since 1941 has been the Correspondence Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship, and Mr. Gordon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. Mr. Gordon's pro-Soviet attitude is well known in informed circles and he was invited in June, 1943, by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow, USSR, commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Mr. Gordon did not accept this invitation since the War Department brought pressure on the Department of State to prevent the issuance of a passport to him to accept this award. It is also understood that Mr. Gordon is a member of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, dominated and controlled by known and reported members of the Communist Party.

Reference is also made to Peter A. Garmia, the official of the Soviet Embassy who attended the Russian Relief Dinner with the Silvermaster and Mrs. Gordon. There are strong indications that Garmia is the successor to the position in the Embassy formerly held by Anatole Borisovich Gruy, who departed for Soviet Russia on December 7, 1943.

[REDACTED]

Through investigation it has been determined that an individual named V. Witt, Detroit, Michigan, was in correspondence with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. This individual has been identified as Vera Yronovna Witt, nee Vera Iavina, who sought the issuance of a United States passport on June 21, 1944. Vera Witt was born on April 20, 1894 at Krasnopol, Russia, and emigrated to the United States in June, 1927. Her husband was listed in the Soviet Union, born in Russia on June 19, 1899, emigrated to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, on January 2, 1933. This marriage was consummated on June 17, 1931. In making application for this passport, the Silvermaster residence was given as the present address of Vera Witt and the identifying witness was listed as William E. Silvermaster. The purpose for which the passport was requested was to visit her father in China. It would appear that Vera Witt is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Silvermaster and that Boris Witt is the brother of Mrs. Silvermaster who is mentioned heretofore as the individual who is apparently contemplating the establishment of a furniture factory in Anchorage, Alaska.

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On January 24, 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Gaur, previously referred to heretofore as Joseph Gaur, contacted Silvermaster, stating he had just arrived in town and requesting that Silvermaster lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Lee Pressman that evening and wanted to know if Gaur would come with them. Gaur indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters he would accept. Subsequently Lee Pressman was contacted and told that Gaur was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Gaur to accompany them in order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C. Seth Gaur is presently working with the CIO Political Action Committee. In 1941 he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was reported as a Communist as a former Communist by several individuals contacted.

Seth Gaur was born on March 14, 1897 in Bessarabia, Russia, (now Rumania). He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or 1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept at "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1942, that Department developed information to the effect that Gaur was a Communist, propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. Gaur was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1944, when his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gaur was staying with the Silvermasters, Edward and Elizabeth Searly and "Tiny" Collins visited the Silvermasters.

On January 25, Otto Saul contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and Potsdam, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Saul indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It was required that he speak Russian. Saul indicated he had in mind Jack Marzella, and they then discussed difficulties Marzella had previously had, agreeing he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice.

Saul Paul Milan Marzella was born on June 21, 1904 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. Ed. May,

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1934 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR.

and because his associates had reported Communist tendencies he could not be trusted with confidential matters. He is married to Milada Friezel who was born in Brunn, Czechoslovakia on October 7, 1908. Their marriage was consummated on March 3, 1930, and in her naturalization record Milada Friezel indicated that her last residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Marshall's father, George Marshall, was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist Party. Investigation by the Civil Service Commission indicates he entered upon employment on July 24, 1941, in a sub-branch of the Office of Emergency Management. He was subsequently dismissed due to his Communist tendency. His wife, Milada F. Marshall, was at the same time a translator with the Federal Communications Commission and was also dismissed from that Service because of her husband's questionable affiliations.

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth Searcy for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Searcy apartment, 436 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantonio and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantonio was taken to the Ambassador Hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on [redacted]

was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1964, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 12nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received

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A communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., Washington, D. C. On February 8, 1948, Bob Thayer (phonetic) contacted Helen Silvermaster, advising that he had just arrived from California and had spoken with Helen Lamb, who indicated the Silvermasters were visiting the Lambs that evening. Thayer requested the Silvermasters to meet with the Lambs at the home of Bowen Smith. Further, this same highly confidential source indicated that Bob Thayer had arrived the previous day for a convention and would only be in Washington a short period. Bowen Smith will be dealt with in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

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SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by individuals connected with this investigation of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. Gregory further related that Gregory Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the Gregory Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory stated that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Gregory also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to Gregory. U

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 9, Washington, D. C., reflect that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England, and that he immigrated to the United States on February 20, 1935. It is further known that Adler was naturalized on September 9, 1940, in Federal Court, District of Columbia, and had resided continuously in the United States from 1935 to 1941. He married Dorothy Richardson on April 27, 1945, who was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. In securing his naturalization, Adler listed Lauchlin Currie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. Whittaker Chambers, a former prominent member of the Communist Party and the former editor of the "Daily Worker", stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party. U

In 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Solomon Adler was definitely known by him to be a Communist. He further advised that he knew Solomon Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. Chambers stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Comintern agent. U

During the course of investigation conducted on Philip Jaffe, John Service, Andrew Roth, et al, relating to these individuals having obtained confidential documents from the State Department and other Government depart-

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Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
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ments, Solomon Adler of the United States Treasury Department was questioned at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service, having first met him in the fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. Adler stated that he was also acquainted with Andrew Roth but denied ever having furnished confidential information to him. 1)

According to a confidential informant who is considered reliable Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth engaged in a discussion concerning some written material and Jaffe and Roth were requested by John Service not to report what they had seen because Sal (believed to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further stated, according to this informant, that he did not believe that Gregg (believed to be Joseph Gregg, an individual connected with this investigation) had collaborated with Sal on this material. 2)

Results of Investigation

Solomon Adler at the time of this investigation was serving in China as a representative of the Treasury Department and at the present time remains out of the United States. 1)

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NORMAN CHANDLER BURLER

Allegations of Gregory

In February, 1945, Gregory related that during 1942 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Burler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Burler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob M. Golos concerning the recruitment of Burler, but Golos indicated that he was skeptical and feared Burler might be a plant. At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Burler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Burler inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Burler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerned investigation of German cartel and when Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Burler. Gregory has never met nor seen Burler and had no further information concerning him. U

Background

Norman Chandler Burler was born February 26, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children.

Burler received his primary education at Wilmington, Delaware and attended the University of California from January, 1927, until May, 1933, receiving an A. B. Degree. He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California. U

Burler's employment background reflects that he obtained his first employment in 1918 with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Corporation and his first Government employment was from August, 1931, to May, 1932, as Secretary to the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai, China. He has also been employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. On August 9, 1936, he obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and has continued that employment to this date with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces. U

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Mr. Tolson _____
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A confidential source deemed reliable advised that at a [REDACTED]

Further confidential source has indicated that [REDACTED] during his stay at the University of California was involved in Communist and Socialistic activities resulting in the agitation of the students and the attempt to organize them under the Social Problems Club which was later known as the National Students League. Bursler also, on his own accord, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] b1

Another confidential source advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union and in September, 1932, attended one of their meetings and explained pictures he had taken in the Chinese war zone during the Chinese hostilities. [REDACTED] same source indicated that [REDACTED] was one of the leaders of demonstrations on the campus at the University of California and was among these members of the Social Problems Club who came to the defense of two individuals who had been tear gassed in an affray resulting from an effort to sell an alleged Communist publication known as "The Students Outpost". [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Another confidential source revealed that [REDACTED] Norman Bursler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1930, these papers came to 2511 Heret Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Bursler. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Also from a confidential source it has been ascertained that a letter written by Meyer Baylis, a Communist Party functionary in the Los Angeles area, to Louis Schneiderman, a Communist Party functionary, dated September 23, 1930, spoke of the activities of the members of the Young Communist League and the fact that no League existed in Berkeley. The writer also complained that he was forced to do the work of others and stated, "I find a similar condition existing among other comrades and to an excess in the case of Norman Bursler. He is a problem by himself and is living on past glory." It is not known whether this individual is identical with Norman Bursler but it is noted that Bursler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time. [REDACTED] Another confidential source of information revealed that [REDACTED] was Secretary to the Communist Party in Shanghai, China, prior to 1931. [REDACTED]

In a personal history statement executed in Bursler's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Bursler set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Bursler also listed Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, [REDACTED] Security Administration, Washington, D. C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice. [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
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In a memorandum to Mr. Thurman Arnold dated November 20, 1936, Herman Baraler, in giving information as to where he was on November 7 (election day) 1936, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the party were Boris Witte who was identified as a member of the Russian spy agency, and William L. Williams. It is pointed out that Williams is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Witte is Helen Silvermaster's brother. U

In a letter dated December 1, 1936, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thurman Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Baraler since 1932 and that since 1935 he had had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Baraler more intimately as Baraler had been a frequent visitor at his home. U

Baraler has been a member of several search teams sent to the European Theater investigating German cartels and submitted a confidential report to the Department of Justice dated September 18, 1943, on "The Iron and Steel Industry: Activities of European Cartel Members in South America." U

Results of Investigation

No verification of continuing activity by Herman Baraler has been effected in view of the fact that the information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946, since which date he has been in New York. U

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VIRGINIA FRANK COE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has now recalled another individual who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This individual is Frank Coe, who at the time Gregory first became aware of his identity, was in the United States Treasury Department, although his exact title and position is not now recalled. //

Coe, according to Gregory, was in South America on a mission for the Treasury Department during all but about two months of the time that he was known to be in contact with the Silvermasters. It was also recalled by Gregory that Coe was communicating directly from South America with the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., and sending them reports and other information which he gathered while there on assignment for the Treasury Department. It is Gregory's opinion that Coe was sending information to Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., while he was in South America. It is also Gregory's belief that Coe was information available to White while he, Coe, was in the United States, and that the information supplied to White eventually was furnished by him to the Silvermasters. Gregory could not recall as having definitely originated with Coe, but does state the information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to Gregory's superiors. Gregory's recollection as to the type of information supplied by Coe is vague other than that it was economic data.

Gregory advised in conclusion that Coe was considered relatively unimportant to the Silvermaster group. //

Background of Virginia Frank Coe

In view of the fact that Coe's name did not enter into any inquiries definitely until January 14, 1945, background information concerning him is limited to material previously available unrelated to the present investigation. //

Information is available that V. F. Coe, traveling in a diplomatic passport, returned to the United States from London, England, in approximately September, 1941, where he had been assigned in work with the United States Government. In December, 1941, Coe was listed as the Assistant Director of the Division of Security Research in the United States Treasury Department. This is the division headed by Harry Dexter White. Previously, it had been learned from the Assistant Secretary of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense that Coe had been an employee of the Advisory Commission but had resigned

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While residing in St. August, 1940, he returned to his former employment with the United States Treasury Department. He attended the last of the Pacific Relations Conferences held at St. Paul, Minnesota, Province of Quebec, Canada, from December 4 to 14, 1942, at which time he indicated his capacity as assistant to the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department.

With regard to Robert Chambers, formerly a member of the Communist Party and at the time associated with the underground United States Government Group, advised in June, 1945, that Robert Coe, the brother of Frank Coe, was a member of the Communist Party. Chambers had seen him on several occasions in association with members of the underground movement group with which he, Chambers, had contact. Chambers stated that he had been told by Communist members of this group whom he could not recall, that Robert Coe belonged to one of the units of a small division of the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. Chambers added that he did not see Robert Coe attend any of the meetings of the group under the direction of Harold Ware, its leader and guiding hand. All of these facts precede 1941 when Chambers disassociated himself from the Communist Party. He noted that Frank Coe was employed as a teacher at McGill University. It will be to his activity during that period are not presently available.

Information was received in September, 1945, that Frank Coe attended the Washington conference had with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, together with other British representatives and American representatives which met to discuss the British view on international trade relations. This would seem to be in line with work employment with the Division of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department.

On December 11, 1945, in New Orleans, Harry Dexter White and several surveillance persons, Bernard Brown, of the National Organization of the GIP at his home, 1619 Purcell Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, and then picked up the man at 3700 14th Street, N. W. This is the residence of Elizabeth Frank Coe. The man indicated that he proceeded to the United States Treasury Building where he presented himself to the Division of Monetary Research. He stated that he had received a telegram from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to tell Frank Coe that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum.

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This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Willmann, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coo concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating he had not received any cable from the War Department. Willmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do; that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham George Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Willmann's attitude and because a cable was not sent to have her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coo for not sending this cable and then added that Coo was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coo and tried to impress him with the urgency of effecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coo regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coo advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 24, 1945. *u*

On December 18, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Leuchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coo. The latter wanted to know if Currie was coming to Washington, stated there was a gathering of old timers on the following Thursday, and that Lowler had asked Coo to contact Currie. Although Coo indicated that a number of Currie's friends would be at this gathering, Currie did not indicate he would be present. *u*

A physical surveillance of Leuchlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginia Frank Coo. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum. Coo is also known to be in contact with Harry Dexter White, with whom he worked in the United States Treasury Department. *u*

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LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1943, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a subject in this case.) information on various matters. (U)

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Selas' death (Jacob M. Selas was formerly a Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943.), Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," a Soviet agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Gregory advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Gregory also believes Currie had something to do with Silvermaster's securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942. (U)

Background

Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He is married and has two children. Currie first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934. (U)

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later was made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941 was named Head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942 he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. During this trip he spent a few days in New Delhi and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mont Tremblant, Canada, in December, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, he was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator, which position he held until the early part of 1945 after which he resumed his former White House duties. (U)

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American Mission conferring with British officials. At this time he was also reported as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss exports to Germany. He returned to the United States on March 19, 1945. (U)

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It has been reliably reported that the International Development Company, headed by Launchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City, in July of 1945. This company allegedly engaged in industrial, advisory, engineering and management expert business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Launchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and when asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Currie stated that inasmuch as Silvermaster was an advocate of war prior to that time, he did not regard him as Communistic but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Launchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen is alleged to be a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Hagen also admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 1942. He stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time. However, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions and the government to which he owes allegiance, he would follow his own decisions. Currie stated that he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Whittaker Chambers, a formerly prominent Communist Party member and editor of the "Daily Worker," stated that Launchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement was made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the government who were allegedly active in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it was reported that Launchlin Currie was on occasional contact of Anatoli B. Gromov, a Soviet agent of the Soviet Embassy until December 7, 1945, who has been identified as a principal Soviet agent.

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Results of Investigation

Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Luchlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and has been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 27181 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later amended to include Italy. Currie advised the State Department that his visit to Europe would be closely allied with the work of the International Development Company of which he is the president. He stated that he was particularly interested in laying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland. There have been no other important developments regarding the activities of Currie and at the present time he is abroad.

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**DELA GOLD, with alias
Bill Gold**

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the Spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, who are all subjects in this case, that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster Group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Ullmann made the remark that Bill Gold had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. U

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 2, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915, at Colosvar, Hungary. He listed his employment as United States Department of Agriculture, South Building. He stated that he was married in New York City to Sonya Gold on July 5, 1938. U

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1945, Gold stated that his job at this time was Principal Social Science Analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the Head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Selective Service file reflects further that on April 16, 1945, Form 48-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 18, 1944. The request for deferment stated that his present position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an adviser on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building T, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

The Selective Service file also reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for Army Service because of subnormal vision. U

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**UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

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PREDICATION

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth certain charges against officials and employees of the Federal Government. These charges will be dealt with in detail and information arising from other sources and investigation will be coordinated in an effort to give an over-all view of the situation concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government at the present time. ✓

A time element exists in making a factual approach to the material set forth. Although the majority of the basic charges against the individuals mentioned herein concern activities dating back several years, these charges must be viewed from the fact that they only became available in November of 1945. Consequently the reader must consider the difficulty of actually proving these activities by investigation at this late date. The facts are strong in many instances and circumstantial in others primarily because of the disparity in time between the date of the activities and the actual report of these activities to the authorities. A determined effort has been made to produce as much actual and circumstantial evidence as possible, either to prove or disprove the basic charges. At the outset it is considered proper to make a statement concerning the source of the basic charges which will be outlined hereinafter. This source who became available and cooperative in November, 1945, for protective purposes in view of continued assistance being received therefrom, is being given the cover name of Gregory. All material originating with Gregory will be so designated and will be set forth as nearly as possible in the very words used by Gregory in reporting the material submitted. ✓

Background of Gregory

Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and was educated in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory possesses far above the average of academic learning. As far as political affiliations are concerned Gregory first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party while attending one of the leading educational institutions of New York City. Gregory's first activity was as a speaker for the American

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League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant at the Interg Camp in Happonack, New York, a camp for the children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1936 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 105 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School in Moscow, USSR; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. Meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim". "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos, a former World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered the information which was gathered to him rather than to Marini dealing with the Italian Library of Information. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which publishes and distributes the "Whirligig." Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available \$15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President, who was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another \$5,000 to augment the capital. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, is a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos was associated.

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up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation is to engage in the shipping of parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia. J

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Tim" who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. J

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos began to use Gregory as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who has held several positions in the United States Government in past years and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, a sub-section of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Silvermaster and his wife Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed. Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of "Soviet Russia Today" publication, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today." Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Golos until his death on November 27, 1943. J

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Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos, certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golos and after having made several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret." Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and "Bill" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior, to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golos he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine." Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John", "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret" who is Olga Borisovna Pravdina, an employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet Purchasing Agency. Her husband Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin is similarly employed.

Immediately following the death of Golos, "Catherine" introduced Gregory to "Bill" who has not been further identified. "Bill" received all of the material collected by Gregory from November, 1943 until September, 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Gregory as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack." Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties as a courier for this espionage group. However, during the period of service with "Jack" he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Al." Through ordinary investigation procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatole Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Gromov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America until the late summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garamin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Jack", or "Al" (Gromov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of association with Golos he selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder,

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Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Bela Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and went to work each morning, parking his car in the vicinity of Temporary Building T. U

Through a physical survey it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who apparently had been waiting for him. He drove this woman to his residence where she remained until 11:25 P. M. the same day. Thereafter she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. It should be noted that Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly entertained William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, at her apartment during the spring of 1945 when he was visiting in Washington, D. C. It is also alleged that Elizabeth Sasuly is a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party. J

[REDACTED] It is noted that Victor Perle is a subject in this case and an associate of the Perle Group. [REDACTED] b7D

At the present time Bela Gold is still employed by the Foreign Economic Administration. U

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**SONIA STRIMMAN GOLD, with aliases
Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold**

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory informed that Sonya Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gregory advised that in the fall of 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold, through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of his Secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and thereafter turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. Gregory stated that it is his belief that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations regarding applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Gregory stated that some of the information concerned political information regarding DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. U

Background

In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary of assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3449, at the Main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., but that she was then on maternity leave and had been on maternity leave for approximately two months. U

Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 13, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Sonia Gold was staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, where she was taking care of a young baby. U

On December 28, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonia Gold had lunch at Garfinkel's in Washington, D. C., with Helen Silvermaster.

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It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold expected to return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946, and it is believed that she is again presently employed in her former position.

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IRVING KAPLAN

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943 Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming to the Silvermaster Group from the War Production Board ... to George Silverman. It is noted that George Silverman is identical with Abraham George Silverman, who is a subject in this case. Gregory further advised that through conversations with Mr. Silvermaster it was learned that Irving Kaplan was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this agency to George Silverman who in turn passed it on to the Silvermaster Group. Gregory also stated that Kaplan was a dues paying Communist Party member.

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August, 1938, he was named as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February, 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February, 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board.

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Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered for employment by different Government agencies. During these investi-

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gations it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth. On his application for employment with the Department of Justice, Kaplan indicated that he was born on September 23, 1900, in New York City. Subsequent investigation revealed that the records of the College of the City of New York in New York City, where Kaplan attended from 1919 through 1920, disclosed that at the time he entered the college he indicated that he was born in Swardos, Russia, on December 12, 1900. The records of Columbia University, where Kaplan attended from September, 1920, through June, 1923, also reflect that he was born in Russia on December 12, 1900. His Selective Service file at Selective Service Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., contains information to the effect that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Edsenciel, Nowogrodsk, Poland.

At the time Irving Kaplan was employed with the Department of Justice he listed among his references Laughlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. It appears that this individual is identical with Laughlin Curry who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board and is now the President of the International Development Company, New York City, and a subject in this case. Also listed as a reference was A. G. Silverman, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. It is believed that this individual is identical with Abraham George Silverman who is also a subject in this case.

A reliable informant has advised that in 1944 and 1945 Irving Kaplan was acquainted with Isidore Gibby Needelman, who is legal representative of the Artory Trading Corporation in New York City.

A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1935 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. She was also described by this informant as a "professional grafter".

The personnel files of the Work Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 4, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 11, 1941.

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 11, 1929. From 1929 to 1934 Kaplan resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter he returned to Brooklyn, New York and in July, 1935, was employed by the Works Progress Administration which on July 1, 1939, became the Work Projects Administration.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was learned that Irving Kaplan had been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to the Treasury Department

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and at that time was in Europe on a Government mission. It was further ascertained that he had been in Europe approximately four months and was expected to return to the United States about January, 1946. (U)

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silverman and William Ludwig Willmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Willmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Willmann told her that the War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, who is identical with Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Willmann. (U) & 2

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived at New York City on December 23, 1945. On the same day Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband. Prior to departing from Washington, D. C., she had lunch with George Silverman. (U) & 2

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Feraich in Washington, D. C. It is noted that George Feraich is a subject in this case and a member of the Perle Group. (U) & 2

On February 6, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and requested that Silverman have lunch with him. Silverman was too busy at this time to have lunch with Kaplan but stated that he would try to get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a Sunday meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. This source also advised that Kaplan is presently employed at the Treasury Department. (U) & 2

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**ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias
George Silverman**

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. Gregory stated that Silverman went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory believes that Silverman probably met William Ludwig Ullmann in Washington, D. C., because both Silverman and Ullmann were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Gregory believes that through Ullmann, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory advised that after George Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian employee in 1942, he became very friendly with both the Silvermasters and Ullmann and was frequently at the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon Building, Silverman began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that he did not believe Silverman actually knew that these documents were photographed. Gregory believes that Silverman was probably under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally pass on the contents thereof to Earl Browder. (U)

In the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Gregory stated that from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying the Silvermaster Group with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory stated that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by Ullmann and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White. (U)

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Laughlin Currie, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents but did give information to Silverman orally on various matters. For example, on one occasion Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code. (U)

Gregory advised that also about this time he learned that Irving Kaplan, a subject in this case, who was at that time connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through the War Production Board to George Silverman. Silverman in turn gave the information to Silvermaster. (U)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Wilmann and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Golos. It is noted that Golos was a Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943. Prior to that time he was a contact of Gregory. U

Gregory stated that about this time, in the summer of 1943, Wilmann ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Golos. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Wilmann did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Wilmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Wilmann and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of B-29's and proposed movements of these new planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Force's part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. U

Gregory pointed out that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department stationed in the Pentagon Building, and Wilmann was also stationed in the Pentagon Building at the same time. Therefore, Gregory advised that it was not possible to state definitely what information was supplied to the Silvermasters by Silverman and what was supplied by Wilmann. Gregory stated that both Wilmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased. U

Background

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He was born on February 2, 1900, at Przemysl, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: B.S., A.M. and Ph. D. Likewise, he holds an M.A. Degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist,

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Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 15, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Prior to being employed with the Army Air Forces, Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Abraham George Silverman resided at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that he was employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On December 10, 1945, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, who is a subject in this case, contacted Silverman and requested Silverman's assistance in helping to have her husband returned from Europe soon.

On December 22, 1945, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Fan and Hill's Restaurant, 1132 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., after which she departed for New York City to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was returning from Europe.

On December 23, 1945, a reliable and confidential source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and advised that he, Kaplan, would return to Washington, D. C., on Christmas Day.

On December 31, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Loushlin Garrie, who is also a subject in this case.

On February 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman contacted Irving Kaplan and informed Kaplan that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Thereafter Silverman and Kaplan agreed that they would get together some evening in the near future.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory also advised that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Goa, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department. Gregory further advised that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 4, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 472196 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. He is married to Dorothy Gray Taylor who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906.

On January 3, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, Hawaii, and one of his references was Mr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. He resigned this position on May 21, 1941, because he had been appointed as alternate American representative of the recently created Chinese Stabilization Board. He departed from San Francisco for China on May 23, 1941.

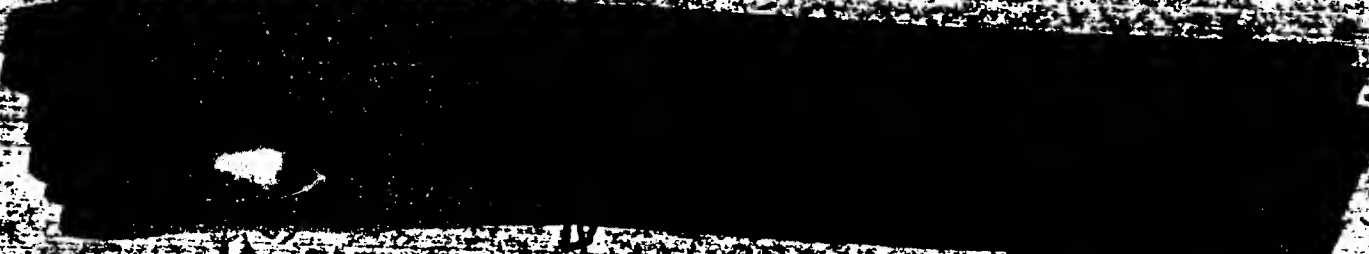
While teaching in the University of Hawaii, Taylor is alleged to have made a visit to Russia for several months during 1934.

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 15, 1941, in the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

On May 8, 1944, the State Department granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, Harry Dexter White, has mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion; that he was later sent

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to Italy and that it was planned to send him to London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection Mr. White stated that Taylor had worked very closely with high ranking Army officials who had a great respect for him.



Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 1, 1945, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3760 - 39th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was filed with the Post Office. The card indicated that Taylor's new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor is presently in London, England for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, care of American Embassy, London, England. Available information at the present time indicates that Taylor is still in London, England. U

Recent information has been received from a confidential source that William Henry Taylor was the United States Treasury representative to the UNO conference which was held in London, England, during January of 1946.

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Also known as William Ludwig Ullmann

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Gales to the Russians. It is noted that Gales was a Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, and who prior to that time was a contact of Gregory. Gregory advised that the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann and Silvermaster through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings.

Gregory advised that in the fall of 1942 Ullmann was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ullmann also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Gales. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Gregory advised that sometime in the fall of 1942 it appeared that Ullmann would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, Gregory advised that Ullmann entered the Army as a private and was finally promoted to a Captain in the Air Corps. Later he was assigned to the Pentagon Building after which he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Gregory advised that from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943 from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory advised that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom received material from White. It is noted that Silverman refers to George Silverman who at this time was employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, and was assigned to the Pentagon Building. Silverman is also a subject in this case.

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Gregory advised that the written material being supplied to both Ullmann and Silverman by White consisted of reports of varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. There were also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. Most of these papers were photographed in the Silvermaster home. Gregory advised that late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman, that this material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Golos in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Ullmann stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Golos, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory believes the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of tests of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important air force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29 and the proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized forces' part in the war was included. Gregory stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is the documents themselves. U

Gregory stated that at this time both Ullmann and Silverman were stationed in the Pentagon Building and therefore it was not possible to state definitely what information was brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and what information was brought by Silverman. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased. U

Gregory informed that Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. U

Background

William Ludwig Ullmann was born August 14, 1902, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended Harvard University from 1926 to 1927, Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, from 1927 to 1930, when he received an A.B. degree. He attended Harvard Graduate School—Business Administration from 1930 to 1932 and received an M.B.A. degree. U

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~~ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV~~

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster by her first marriage. Gregory stated that Volkov was attending some southern university and was alleged to be a remarkable physicist. Gregory further informed that Volkov was regarded as a good Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster team. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time. U

Background

Anatole Boris Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 187, and during the period he rented this box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker." He is also reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year of 1944. U

Results of Investigation

Investigation of Volkov indicates that he is presently attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and apparently has not engaged in any subversive activity since November, 1943. U

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HARRY WHITE WITH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory stated the activities of Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first began about 1942 or the early part of 1943. In the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Gregory recalled seeing definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silvermaster or William, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken from verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels by Gregory to Jack Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1953, and whom Gregory sent to his successors.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., as outlined hereinbefore, Gregory commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular branch of Soviet intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Wilmann, Willich Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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will hereinafter. Gregory also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

Gregory advised following the death of Jacob N. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged.

Gregory recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. Gregory does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by Gregory that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General Guebelle, which found their way into White's office.

It is contended by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject of a detailed subheading in this memorandum was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action on information.

Background of Harry Dexter White

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two

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Daughters at 2015 Fairfax Road, Silver Spring, Bethesda, Maryland.

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force German Ayrault for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, and a Master of Arts Degree in 1923. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1933. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.

In June, 1934, Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic Analyst from June 20 to October 1, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934 to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1935 to March 25, 1936, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1936. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1936.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Balance Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Monetary Information, which Committee has been active in connection with monetary trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1937 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944,

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He was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

Current Biography also stated that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944.

According to Current Biography, Miss Fanny White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- Money and the World Question (in conjunction with Frank P. Rowley), French International Accounts.
- China's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 28, pages 771 to 811).
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Collateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies, of the House of Representatives. This committee was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiry determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Fanny White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary investigation with an unfavorable result, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 10, 1943, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be controlled by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the dissemination on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

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Through Katherine Mills, Soviet wife of Victor Mills who figures prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Corps and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. An incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channeling information through the Silverman family to the Soviet Government. Katherine Mills at the time the information was furnished was suffering from a mental condition manifested by the belief the Communists were going to "get her" because of her refusal to participate in the activities of the Communist underground group with her husband. However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

Source is highly confidential source, is not named in

...has learned through a highly confidential

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the CIO Maritime Committee made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George

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Wilverman mentioned hereafter. This individual reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmission to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man who would pay him \$1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations concerning hereafter to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who would be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

In October, 1945, it was learned through reliable sources that functionaries of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting White to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization whose objectives are to propagandize the Soviet Union is reliably reported by many sources to be completely under Communist control. The functionaries who are responsible for the policies and the issuing of such invitations include known members of the Communist Party, numerous apologists for the Soviet Union and suspected Soviet agents.

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Daffe, editor of *Sinacris*, who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and that a well-known person was such as White who was described as a pretty widely respected person. It was stated that this was not so in every respect, leaving the impression that with the change in personnel of the Treasury, White might not remain in his position.

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Daffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Marr, who works with Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because

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of his United States Treasury connections. Both stated that Jaffe was seeking White's name and spending considerable time with him.

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons approached along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and he is positive that he has not met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicated in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. Friedman is in fact the individual that both Jaffe and Service were discussing about in so far as he would lose his position in the Treasury Department in the event of the resignation of Secretary Morgenthau.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He mentioned that he had no reason whatsoever to question Friedman's work but was necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because this field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Panorama" of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, both and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the Soviet policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

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Information was received on January 26, 1944, from a highly confidential source that Robert Talbot Miller, XII, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Imper" and "Adventure in Bohemia," showing at the Hippodrome Theater in Washington, D. C. Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum. *W*

On the evening of February 3, 1944, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph Dubois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held *W*

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on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russian. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. White Pressman knows very little Russian after two years in the United States. Although it has not been determined to date, the Russian Pressmans may be related to Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the National Organization of the YW, with whom the Whites are very familiar. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harrison, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 3, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Edelstein, the latter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harrison stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harrison may have been useful to Russia at one time and may be useful today but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of \$15.00.

It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 3, 1946, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum.

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Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Through a physical surveillance it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Molstein, 3613 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Molstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Molsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Molstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideas. Molstein is also listed in the sitting indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Molstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

On November 22, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Mrs. Pearson, the well-known communist, at 2020 Dunbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C. He spent the evening at this address and departed in the company of several individuals who were guests for the evening.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1942. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1904, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at National Towers, 32 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 13 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.

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In early 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Mr. Wilson was at that time a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name A. Wilson Street.

Most recently it was learned through a highly confidential source that on February 8, 1944, Mrs. White declined a social engagement for the following day because her husband was proceeding to New York City for a 10-day visit. Subsequently White told his wife that he had just received a note from Abraham Wilson who advised her to meet her, White, would arrive. Wilson advised White in this note that he had all his evenings free and would arrange to meet White at the station in Newark, New Jersey. Wilson stated, "Glad to see O.B. on Friday morning and leave evenings free." The exact significance of this statement is not known. Wilson further indicated that they would go to the theater in the evenings and he had two dinner engagements arranged for White as of that time.

Subsequently, it was determined from this same source that White was unable to leave Washington on February 7. He contacted Wilson in Newark, New Jersey, on that date and tentatively made arrangements to proceed to Newark on Thursday, February 14. He intends to return to Washington on February 22. Wilson contemplates returning to Washington with White for a few days. White indicated he needed eight or nine days and asked Wilson to check his plans. Wilson advised that he had his plans and White stated, "I am sure fellow will be free and all that." Wilson indicated that he had talked to him on February 7 and that he (the unidentified individual) was free on the following evening. White repeated certain comments indicating that he was spending one week in Newark or vicinity and then coming back to Washington. In connection with these statements White apparently made reference to the length of this stay, raising the question, "Would I be without anything in the event?" Wilson replied, "No you will be with something." Wilson suggested that White arrive early on February 14 since he had arranged a dinner engagement at someone's home just around the corner. As will be noted, there is considerable doubt as to exactly what part of this contact concerned although certain suspicions are apparent.

In October 13, 1943, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Harry Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Jane Kelly Smith at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lend-Lease's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve

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colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. Further information is available that the name of Mrs. Anne White appears on an official list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an organization alleged to be a Communist front. (u)

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss who is the subject of a separate subtitle herein. (u)

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other contacts on a personal and social basis during the period of investigation. (u)

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9256 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe were also guests at the Halperin's that evening. Halperin and Coe are dealt with in detail under a separate subtitle. (u)

As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address. (u)

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinafter. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other. (u)

It is to be noted Pressman had held his present position since 1936. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. Pressman, according to confidential sources, was listed in the active indices (u)

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of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and on the mailing list of the Washington Post. His wife, Sophie Pressman, according to these same sources, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the American Peace Mobilization and was serving as Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy when it disbanded in 1940. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been reported from substantial sources as being under strong dominance of the Communist Party. (u) (c)

Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack King came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials and delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO. At or about this same time it was also learned from a confidential source that Lee Pressman had sponsored a number of workers of the Ingersoll-Coppes Company, Little, Montana, for membership in the Communist Party. (u) (c)

From a previous Communist Party member of some prominence who ceased his activities in 1937, information was received concerning organizations of the Communist Party in the United States Government, Washington, D. C. This organization was organized as an underground group and headed by Harold Ware who established underground headquarters in Washington. This source stated that Lee Pressman was in contact with the group and was later went with the group to the Soviet Union. Lee Pressman was considered important for him to be in the Soviet Union. (u) (c)

At the Cook County Communist Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, waiting to see Morris Childs, a well-known Communist Party functionary. On January 3, 1940, Pressman attended a meeting of the Illinois Communist Association at Communist Party Headquarters. (u) (c)

On March 22, 1941, through a confidential source it was determined that Pressman conferred with Roy Hudson, National Committee member of the Communist Party, in the latter's private room several times during the period of his residence in Philadelphia in November, 1941. From another source it was learned that Pressman was a member of the Communist Party and he received instructions at the CIO convention in Philadelphia from Roy Hudson and followed those instructions implicitly. (u) (c)

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day (u) (c)

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White did, in fact, contact Freeman at which time Freeman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Freeman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Freeman and his wife to come to his home that evening.

On December 21, 1943, White again contacted Freeman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. In White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Freeman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Freeman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay, and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Freeman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Louis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Freeman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Freeman then added that Schwellenbach knows absolutely nothing. Freeman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President.

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scenes concerning negotiations between the CIO and strikes then pending and further from the comments made by Freeman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter.

On January 2, 1944, Freeman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Justice, Henry M. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Freeman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fast finding was a sure. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Freeman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Freeman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that

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White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Freeman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicate that it was connected with the antitrust problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Freeman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. *W. H. H.*

White endeavored to secure from Freeman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Wallace to do something for the steel industry. Freeman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Freeman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Freeman stated this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. *W. H. H.*

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Freeman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Freeman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their prices frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Freeman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in the program. Freeman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. *W. H. H.*

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Freeman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel. *W. H. H.*

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It doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands accepted to for a raise in wages. Freeman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Freeman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an instance of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Stedman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. *WJW*

Arrangements were made that Freeman would like to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Freeman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. *WJW*

There have been several other contacts between Freeman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Freeman contacted White on January 29, 1945, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Freeman. *WJW*

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albermarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this Department since August, 1933, and on January 27, 1945, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter. *WJW*

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to German people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done *WJW*

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as a delegate on the International Secretary Fund under the Russian War Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. J. C. (u)

On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Wainwright to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal right. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Wainwright would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and representatives of that type are going to give them support. (u)

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (u)

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Right" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (u)

As an example of the type of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their likes and dislikes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" called close friends believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "what lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. (u)

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William L. Wilman was first employed by the Federal Government in April of 1935 when he was on the War Consumers Advisory Board at Washington, D. C. In June, 1935, he was employed by the Department of Administration, War Relocation Administration. In September, 1935, he was employed in the Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst. It is noted that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White. In February, 1939, he was made Principal Economic Analyst in the Treasury Department.

Wilman was registered for the draft with Selective Service Board No. 2, Washington, D. C. The records of this Board reflect that on November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to it by the Treasury Department under the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White) requesting deferment for Wilman. The records of the Board further reveal that Wilman entered on active duty April 24, 1941, and he was discharged from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The file indicated he had no dependents and the person to be notified was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. After he left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment with the United States Treasury Department.

Results of Investigation

Wilman's regular residence is at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in the basement of which is located certain photographic equipment. He and Silvermaster usually travelled to the Treasury Department Building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenues each morning in Wilman's automobile. Wilman appears to be one of the family at the Silvermaster residence as he has assisted both Silvermaster and his wife in working about the house, cutting the lawn and painting the living room.

Through a physical surveillance conducted on December 2, 1945, it was learned that Wilman went to Alben Towers, 3900 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Elizabeth Brady. The latter individual is reliably reported to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that on December 15, 1945, Wilman was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan. The purpose of this contact was apparently to advise Dorothy Kaplan that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country very shortly. It is noted that Irving Kaplan is also a subject in this case and has been mentioned by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage activities.

On January 13, 1946, a passport was issued to William L. Wilman for travel to Germany for the Treasury Department and the War Department. On his application Wilman stated that he had been made available to the War Department by the Treasury Department to travel to Germany for the purpose of coordinating the work of the War and Treasury Departments concerning German financial missions. At the present time Wilman is in Germany.

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VICTOR PERLO, with alias
Martin Strubling

Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1944, Jack M. Golan, a former Soviet agent, informed Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golan on November 7, 1944, Earl Browder approached Gregory and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Bremer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature.

A discussion was also had by the group concerning the type of intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the aircraft field. At this time, Victor Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe," and John Abt was very stressed at this query.

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a discussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering from both internal strife and lack of leadership.

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, was a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jack M. Golan, and the material in Golan's possession had been given to him by Earl Browder. The material turned over to Gregory by Perlo had been typed on a machine with an unusual type and also bore handwritten notations which appeared identical with that material which had been turned over by Earl Browder.

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According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perlo in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had gone into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was dependent of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of other material concerning the known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing him as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perlo group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perlo group.

Background

Victor Perlo was born May 12, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents and at the present time resides with his wife, Ellen Munaker Perlo, at 4817 Broadway Street, N. Y. Victor Perlo married Katherine Ellen on March 12, 1944, and was divorced from her in June, 1945. His education includes a B.A. and M.A. degree from Columbia University. He has previously been employed by the National Recovery Administration, Brooklyn Institute, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, and Civilian Production Administration. On December 12, 1941, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior is Harry Dexter White, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

Records listed in the name of Victor Perlo, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., was noted in connection with Communist disturbances in North Dakota. It has also been determined through confidential sources that Victor Perlo was listed as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization. This same source listed Victor Perlo as a Socialist Party contact and a subscriber to "The Socialist," an organ of the Socialist Party. A Victor Perlo was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and also as having made contributions to the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia area. The identity of this individual has not been definitely determined. (u)

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In 1944, Katherine Willis, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perle in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perle was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Weitzling.

Whittaker Chambers, a former prominent member of the Communist Party and former Editor of the "Daily Worker," furnished information regarding Nathan Perlow, who may be identical with Victor Perle. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perle, the subject of this investigation was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. Whittaker Chambers advised that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perle, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Elmer Wheeler, who has been identified as a prominent member in this investigation has been in frequent contact with Victor Perle and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent individuals in this investigation, has, as recently as December 1, 1945, been in contact with Victor Perle.

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perle and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Hartman and his wife. Confidential sources indicate that Beatrice Adelle Smith, a former known member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia at one time had a list of persons, all of whom were believed employed by the Government about whom inquiry was being made to determine whether they were members of the Communist Party or were assisting or harboring members of the Communist Party. Several notations relating to Bernard Hartman and his wife were contained therein.

It has further been determined that Jeannie Miller, the wife of Robert F. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited at the Victor Perle home.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D. C. Golos considered this contact as valuable. Gregory points out that through conversations with Golos and others it was learned that he had been in contact with this group by Earl Browder early in 1944. In fact Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D. C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near 90th Street, New York City. Abt was employed in 1939 as General Counsel for the Inaugmented Clothing Workers of America, CIO, a position which he still holds and by virtue of which he has served as a close adviser to Sidney Hillman. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," a Soviet propaganda organ under the guise of American leadership. Jessica Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death.

Gregory states that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the apartment of John Abt. Gregory was admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Furla, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they could talk freely and it is recalled that on this occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting to note that each element of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates "from their group in Washington."

Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Furla and Fitzgerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection and payment of Communist dues by members of the Furla group. It was the impression of Gregory that the Furla group was in a rather disorganized state and suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory's meeting with the Furla group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate

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subtle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944. With reference to the individuals of the Parle group met at the apartment of Mary Price who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Parle represents this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald, however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the disassociation of Gregory from contacts with the Parle group, Fitzgerald made a visit to Gregory at one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald complained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Parle and wondered if some other contact could be arranged for him. I recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was formerly employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D. C., and at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

The records of the United States Civil Service Commission reflect the following background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald:

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No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.

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Results of Investigation

On December 27, 1945, we determined through a highly confidential source that Magdoff, who is listed separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magdoff is now working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Ferasich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2209 Observatory Place, N. W. Ferasich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Ferasich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would then have an opportunity to see the whole crowd. It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering.

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald is assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3024 which is immediately adjacent thereto is occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 3, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 3226 Ravensworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment is occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beattie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, on January 24, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magdoffs the coming Friday and Saturday night. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Farel M. Cornelius on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelius residence at 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives.

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It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 20, 1946, that Herman Edelberg contacted Harry Magloff and advised that he was scheduled to give a lecture entitled "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and was having some difficulty in locating sufficient material. Magloff asked the question as to whether this lecture was being given "for the Senator," presumably Senator Claude Pepper. Magloff stated that Irving Kaplan had prepared data on Russia and suggested that Edelberg contact Kaplan. Magloff also indicated that Fitzgerald had also worked on Kaplan's summary. Edelberg volunteered the information that he had contacted Fitzgerald who denied working with Kaplan on this summary and who also referred Edelberg to Magloff. Mention was also made that Frank Cox, the subject of a separate subtitle, might have a copy of Kaplan's summary which Edelberg desired for use as material for his proposed lecture.

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HAROLD GLASSER, with alias
H. S. Glasser

Allegations of Gregory

Joseph E. Foley, a former Soviet agent who died December 17, 1948, indicated to Gregory in November, 1944, that he had through Jack Brown, who established contact with a group in Washington, D. C., independently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Paris group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and possibly an informant of Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. The above information has been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Parlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Parlo that Glasser and one of two others had previously been taken by an American to a Government Agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Parlo, and Gregory was indicated in the above able to provide this information. Gregory advised from Brown that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Paris group was an individual named Elise in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Hiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 1, 1934, to Jane Glasser. Harold Glasser was in various employments which included University of Chicago, Brookings Institution and the Labor Bureau of the Middle East. He has also been employed by the New York State Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 22, 1948, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.

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Glasser has remained as an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1941, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the Third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's Staff in Tokyo.

A confidential source has indicated that the name of Harold Glasser, 7249 Southwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a Member of the Communist Party. It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Faye Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, who are subjects of this investigation.

This confidential source has further indicated that Harold Glasser was an organizer connected with the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, which organization was subsequently taken over by the Communists and became a front for that group. One of the prominent officials for this organization was Boris Gopstein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USSR.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Willis, the divorced wife of Victor Perle, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Willis also identified her former husband, Victor Perle, as well as John Abt and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abt and William Ullman have also been in contact with Glasser.

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Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined to be a member of the League for Women Shoppers and to have served on the Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on many occasions been in company with Allen Rosenberg, who is also a subject of this investigation. It has also been determined that Harold Glasser has also been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of alleged Communist front organizations. The connection of these individuals with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 20, 1949, it was determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited at the Glasser residence.

At the present time, Harold Glasser remains an employee of the United States Treasury Department, and on December 14, 1945, Victor Foris, an important individual in this investigation, was employed by the Treasury Department and is at the present time working in the office of Harold Glasser. Both of these individuals are directly responsible to Harry Dexter White.

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ALGER HISS

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation, had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Victor Perle group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that Victor Perle had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perle group. Perle, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perle told Gregory that he did not know the identity of this American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory stated that at a later date Gregory, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated to Gregory that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perle group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department. U

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the United States State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss. U

Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent figure in this investigation, complained to Gregory that Victor Perle was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department. U

Background

The files of the United States State Department reflect that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. U

Alger Hiss was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland, and received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University. He is married to U

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Priscilla Hobson, former wife of Francis Thayer Hobson. Hiss was employed from 1929 to 1930 as secretary to Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court. He then held positions with law firms in New York City and on May 12, 1933, obtained the position of Principal Attorney in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture. On April 4, 1935, he resigned from the Department of Agriculture and in the same year was employed as a Special Attorney by the Justice Department. On August 31, 1936, he resigned and in the same year became an Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State. He has remained with the Department of State since that date and on November 18, 1944, was made Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, State Department. In 1945 Alger Hiss was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco, California. Hiss is at the present time carrying with the Department of State on United Nations matters.

A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Dies Committee, United States House of Representatives, furnished information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Advisor in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization.

Whittaker Chambers, a former important member of the Communist Party and former editor of the "Daily Worker," reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party. Chambers stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment in the Labor Department. Whittaker Chambers also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to Chambers, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 Whittaker Chambers also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the underground Communist Party operating in Washington, and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held in the home of Henry Collins. Chambers advised that Hiss later went with the Senator Nye Committee and that he was then segregated from the Harold Ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members.

Chambers advised that he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.

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with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. Chambers stated that he had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and that at the conclusion, Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reason his loyalty to his friends and his principles. Chambers stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

Through a confidential source of information considered reliable it has been ascertained that prior to Alger Hiss' departure from the United States for London, England, in December, 1945, both he and his wife had daily attended the Senate hearings on the question of atomic power and that they had closely read the Smythe Report on the atomic bomb. U

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation. U

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**CHARLES KRAMER, with alias
Charles Krivitsky**

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that during November, 1944, Jacob M. Golos, former Russian agent who died November 27, 1945, stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perle, Charlie Kramer, Henry Higdon, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance. U

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perle group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. U

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer. U

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings. U

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, who are prominent individuals connected with this investigation. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perle had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perle group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perle indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information. Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perle group by a man named Niss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Niss, also a subject in this investigation. U

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee. U

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Background

Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1908, of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1942 Kramer came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is on loan from the Office of Price Administration to the Claude Pepper Wartime Health and Education Subcommittee, and his offices are located in the United States Capitol Building.

Whittaker Chambers, a former prominent member of the Communist Party and former Editor of the "Daily Worker", stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to Whittaker Chambers, in 1935 he, Chambers, was designated by the Soviet Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. Chambers identified Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by Chambers as being affiliated with this group were John Abt, Leon Presner, presently General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, believed to be Victor Perle, Elger Hiss, and his brother Donald Hiss, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, who is the ex-wife of Victor Perle, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being member of the Communist underground, Victor Perle, George Silverman and Harry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past been known to have intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.

In August, 1944, a confidential source considered reliable indicated

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Stevens is identical with J. Peters, an International Representative of the Communist Party who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States. He is the author of

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"The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization," and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. Charles Kramer is also known through confidential sources to have been in close contact with David Ramsey, which individual has been described as a Communist editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder and who is a contact of Gerhart Eisler, a known Communist agent.

A confidential source has advised that Charles Kramer is known to be a close contact of Roger Samuel Butchick of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is a Russian-born citizen and former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Minnesota. He is known to be a leading figure in the Communist movement in Minnesota. Also, Charles Kramer is known to have associated on numerous occasions with Carl Bristol, who is also known as R. A. Becker, Editor and Business Manager of "New Masses."

[REDACTED] according to a confidential source.

It has also been noted that John Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith, who was a former employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and presently Editor of "Soviet Russia Today," have been closely associated with Charles Kramer.

Charles Kramer has also been identified as being possibly associated with Dr. Harry Grundfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in various Communist controlled organizations.

Results of Investigation

As has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasco, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation. Charles Kramer is also known to have, during the course of the investigation, contacted Nathan Witt and Harry Magdoff, the latter a prominent figure in this investigation, on numerous occasions and on the evening of January 4, 1946, Charles Kramer and his wife, which individuals have also been identified as subjects in this investigation.

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BOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY
with alias Sol Lischinsky

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1944, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Perle Group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Perle, Charles Krumer, Henry Magloff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Perle group were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Perle group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Bolemon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908 at Montreal, Canada and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940 in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada and in September, 1932, received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October, 1938 to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D. C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation.

In May, 1942, Lischinsky filed an application for Federal employment and gave as two of his references Irving Daplan and George Perazich. Both of these individuals have figured prominently in this investigation and George Perazich has been identified as a member of the Perle group. At the present time Sol Lischinsky is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and resides with his family at Fairfax Village, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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is also reported to be a contact of Dr. Ladwik Witold Najchman, who is also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and who is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets. *fy*

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lischinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schinell. It has been confidentially ascertained [REDACTED] *fy*

Solomon Lischinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donner, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organizations. Both Frank J. Donner and his wife are Government employees. Madeline Jaffe on June 11, 1944, was identified through physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Lannon, Secretary, Communist Party District #4 and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Branca, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia. *U*

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lischinsky and his wife met Mollie Karson, a former Government employee, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organization. *U*

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lischinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Magdoff who has been identified as a member of the Perla group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 18, 1945, Mrs. Harry Magdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the addresses of Mr. Stein, residing at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lischinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and this individual is National Research Director of the United Federal Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home. *fy*

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HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias
Harry Magdoff

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died in November, 1943, had through Earl Browder, made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to the death of Jacob Golos, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were introduced, namely Victor Perle, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory. It was ascertained that Magdoff, who at that time had just returned from a period of approximately six months of hospitalization, expected to return to his job with the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory recalled that later Harry Magdoff did furnish meager information which he obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magdoff had come to Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's and was a member of the Communist Party. U

Background

Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913 at New York City. His education included a B. S. Degree from New York University received in 1935 as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College, New York, New York. U

Harry Magdoff was employed from 1936 to 1940 by the Works Progress Administration, which in July, 1939, was changed to Work Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and on July 2, 1944, became an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst in the War Production Board. It is noted in this regard that confirming the information furnished by Gregory, Magdoff listed in his employment record that from July, 1935 through March, 1936, he had been unemployed due to a serious operation and a lengthy convalescent period. On December 26, 1943, Harry Magdoff was appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike and is serving on the Fact Finding Commission at the present time. U

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Confidential sources have indicated that during Magdoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magdoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magdoff was also reported to be very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist front organization. During the period that Harry Magdoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At that time was reported, through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address. ✓

It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magdoff has been in contact in 1945 with Eugene Victor Jasinski, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party. [REDACTED]

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Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 10, 1945, Harry Magdoff was visited at his home by Solomon A. Lischinsky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. ✓

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of her husband Harry Magdoff, "do you do things like that". It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magdoff was referring to the activity on the screen. ✓

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magdoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters and that Mrs. Magdoff and Mrs. Bernard Redmond frequently attend meetings of this organization together. Bernard Redmond has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. Through a confidential source it has been determined that Mrs. Magdoff informed an unknown man as to the addresses of Joe Stein - residing at 5750 McArthur Boulevard and Solomon Lischinsky. It is noted that Solomon Lischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Arthur Stein, who resides at 5750 McArthur Boulevard is a National officer of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al Lannen, Chairman, Communist Party District #4. Arthur Stein is further known to have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries. On December 14, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magdoffs entertained at dinner, Eugene R. Finick, who is employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission. ✓

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Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magdoff and his wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kramer and his wife, Mildred Kramer. It is noted that Charles Kramer is also a major figure in this investigation. On December 28, 1945, Anna Stein, the wife of Arthur Stein, invited the Magdoffs to their house on December 31, and further indicated that George Perasich would also be there. Perasich has been identified by Gregory as also being a member of the Perle group. There have been numerous instances during the course of this investigation where it has been noted that Harry Magdoff and his wife have associated with other subjects in this investigation, including Solomon Fischinsky, Charles Kramer, George Perasich, Edward Fitzgerald and Irving Kaplan, and on February 2, 1945, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice Heiman. It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin Gouzenko, former Russian Ambassador to the United States. *plus*

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GEORGE H. PERAZICH

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November, 1941, he had indicated that Earl Browder had placed him in contact with a Communist underground government group in Washington, D. C. During the early part of 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, Gregory met with representatives of this group which was identified as the Furia group. The first meeting with these individuals took place in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, as well as the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory during the course of their governmental duties. It was indicated to Gregory that several individuals belonging to this group were not present at the meeting and one of these persons was subsequently identified by him as George Perazich, who was employed during that period in the Yugoslav Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and accordingly had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. According to Gregory, the information subsequently supplied by George Perazich, principally concerned the URM activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perazich would also make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and thereafter would report it to Victor Furia, who would type the information. Gregory recalled that sometime in the fall of 1944 George Perazich proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt, as a representative of URM and at that time Gregory recalls mentioning the trip to either "Bill" or "Jack", two Russian espionage agents known to Gregory, but who have at this time not been identified. It was indicated that arrangements would be made for George Perazich to be contacted in either Egypt or Yugoslavia but as to whether such a contact was in fact made was never known to Gregory. Gregory advised that Perazich was born in Yugoslavia and a naturalized American citizen. He was also known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

George H. Perazich was born on April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia, and was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1942, at Buffalo, New York. His wife, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, permanently resides at Route 2, Box 162, Bishop, California.

George Perazich was graduated from the Naval Academy of Yugoslavia, and then was employed as a Junior Officer on merchant ships traveling extensively for a period of two years. During that time he lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America, and according to his own account reads, speaks and writes Serbian and Italian and has a reading knowledge of the Spanish, French and Russian languages. From 1926 to 1933

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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he attended the University of California Engineering School, and in the latter year received a B.S. Degree. He has also attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo. U

Perasich's employment record includes employment at the University of California, and the National Bureau of Economic Research and National Research Project. During this latter employment he was in charge of a Division and surveyed the technical and economical performances of over 100 industrial plants in the United States. From 1940 through October, 1942, he was a Research Director employed by the Research Advisory Service, an organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the United States. On November 8, 1943, he was employed as an Industrial Specialist, Foreign Economic Administration and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the present time he is Director of Industrial Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav Mission, which appointment was received on July 1, 1945. It has been confidentially disclosed that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, while serving in the Balkan Mission in November, 1944, his brother, whose name is not known, escaped with eight other individuals from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perasich entered the camp where his brother was detained in order to intercede for him. It was reflected in the official report that all of the individuals were definitely anti-Partisan and all of them had received money from anti-Partisan funds. For this action Perasich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials and ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian Delegation. U

According to the Dies Committee records, Perasich was a known member of the National Committee Student Congress Against War, as a representative from the University of California, and it was confirmed that the individual mentioned in the Dies report and the subject of this investigation are identical. U

Results of Investigation

As Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav Mission, George Perasich was outside of the United States until December 31, 1945. Immediately upon his arrival he traveled to California to see his wife and family and then returned to the East Coast. It was indicated that he would remain in the United States for approximately one month. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that subsequent to his arrival in Washington, D. C. from Yugoslavia, and prior to his trip to California, Perasich attended a party held at the home of Edward Fitzgerald, which party was attended by Victor Perle, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman. It is noted that all of the individuals in attendance at this party, as well as Edward Fitzgerald are prominent subjects of this investigation. At the present time Perasich's return to the Yugoslav mission is expected at any date. U

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ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob Golos, a known Soviet agent, was in contact, prior to his death in November, 1943, with a Communist Government underground group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to Golos' death, Earl Browder, arranged for Gregory to meet with representatives of this group which had been identified as the Perle group, at the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. At the first meeting with this group the individuals present mentioned the manner in which they would make Communist Party dues payments, as well as receive Communist Party literature. The group also discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves, as well as other members of the group. With respect to the information to come from other members, Gregory recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States government, was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Gregory held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met with Gregory in Mary Price's apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perle group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perle group would gather together in Washington the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to New York to be turned over to Gregory and thence to Jacob M. Golos, the Soviet agent.

According to Gregory, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. It was recalled by Gregory that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of writing material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in post-war Germany. Gregory advised that it was indicated that Allan Rosenberg had come from a wealthy American-Jewish family and had received an M.A. Degree at Harvard University. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Allan Robert Rosenberg was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1909 of Polish and Lithuanian parents. His wife is Eva Rothschild, a former Government employee.

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Allan Rosenberg has had Government employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and the National Labor Relations Board. During the period he was with the Railroad Retirement Board he was loaned by them to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an investigator. It is further noted that while employed in the National Labor Relations Board he was under the immediate jurisdiction of Nathan Witt, who is identified as a contact of subjects in this investigation, and who is identified by picket sheets as a former prominent Communist, as a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Rosenberg furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded to the leadership of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. following Harold Ware and in turn was succeeded in leadership by John A. Abt. It has been ascertained that in December, 1944, while Allan Rosenberg was Chief of the Economic Instructions Staff, Foreign Economic Administration, he was reported by a confidential source to have requested material classified as top secret by the War Department. Rosenberg was employed from 1941 to 1945 by the Foreign Economic Administration and in 1945 resigned to go into private law practice with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz. The Dies Committee records reflect that the name Allan S. Rosenberg and Allan Rosenberg were listed as a member of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. These records also reflect that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild.

Through a confidential source believed reliable it was determined that Allan Rosenberg was an active member of the Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C., and served on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been noted to be frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, which individual was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and has been reported by the Dies Committee, as well as many confidential sources, to be a pro-Communist and a member of numerous alleged front organizations. On November 28, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser in Washington, D. C., who is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Rosenberg and Glasser then drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman. The physical surveillances conducted during the course of this investigation have further disclosed that Rosenberg, Sharfman and Glasser are intimately acquainted with each other. It is noted that Harold Glasser has been identified as a member of the Paris group of which Allan Rosenberg was also a member.

On February 5, 1946, it was determined through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg and Nathan Witt, formerly mentioned as a member of the Communist underground group, had dinner together in Washington, D. C.

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Joseph M. Galat, a Soviet Agent who died in November, 1943, had been placed in contact through Earl Browder with a Communist underground Government group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944 Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet representatives of this group in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of Communist Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, and the type of intelligence for which they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact and the group also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Gregory recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Gregory indicated that during the course of Gregory's association with the Perle group, Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Division of OSS. The information he furnished included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. It was recalled that these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what Division of the Office of Strategic Services they were to be routed, nor did they, so far as is recalled, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which they were to be directed. Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among his material, there were also various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perle group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and on at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D. C. to Gregory. It was further recalled by Gregory that Victor Perle, at the initial meeting of Gregory and the Perle group, produced written material including OSS documents which had been made available to Perle by Donald Wheeler.

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Gregory related that Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, but not associated with the Perle group, mentioned to Gregory at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. He also mentioned that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a "progressive person." Gregory further recalled that Donald Wheeler was American born, a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied in Oxford or Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Gregory also had knowledge of the fact that Donald Niven Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Donald Niven Wheeler was born October 23, 1913 at White Bluffs, Washington. He is married to Mary Lakes and presently resides at 6400 MacArthur Boulevard, Washington, D. C. He is presently employed in the Western European Intelligence Section, Economics Branch, Europe, Near East and Africa Intelligence Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, Room 800, War Annex Building.

Donald Wheeler's education includes a B. A. Degree in 1935 from Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and it is noted that he attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, receiving an M. A. Degree in 1941.

Wheeler's employment with the Government began in April, 1939, with the Treasury Department, and he continued that employment until May, 1940. It is noted that during that period his immediate supervisor was Harry Dexter White, the Director of Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department who is a prominent subject in this investigation. From May, 1940 to April, 1942, Donald Wheeler was employed by the Senate Banking Committee and in September, 1942, was employed by the Office of Strategic Services and became Chief of the Western European Section. He is presently employed by the United States Department of State.

Through confidential sources who have provided information, Donald Wheeler has been reported to have been a member of the following organizations, all of which have been identified by various sources as being Communist front organizations: Civil Emergency Federation, Citizens Employment League, Unemployment Council and Spanish Aid Committee.

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It has further been indicated through confidential sources that Wheeler is a very close friend of David Hedley, a known member of the Communist Party and a known contact of reported Soviet agents in California. d(6)

Another confidential source has stated that while Donald Wheeler was residing at 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, he was known to have subscribed to and received the Communist paper the Daily Worker. cut

It has further been indicated through a confidential source that Donald Wheeler and his wife are members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop. The Rice Committee records reflect that Donald Wheeler has been a member of the Washington Book Shop, American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, which organizations have been reported by the Rice Committee to be Communist front organizations. b7

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that Donald Wheeler attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Conference as a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. At that time Donald Wheeler spoke to the gathering urging cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and indicated the Soviet Union to be the only country giving consistent aid to China. This same source indicated that Hudson Wells, a known Communist Party functionary and at that time acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party, also spoke at this same conference. d(4)

Results of Investigation

Through the course of the investigation it has been determined that Donald Wheeler has, on several occasions, been in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation. On November 20, 1945, Donald Wheeler parked his automobile in the 1500 block of Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and it is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perle at 1511 Brandywine Street. It is also believed that on the same evening he visited the home of Harold Glasseer who is also a prominent figure in this investigation. It is noted that Harold Glasseer and Victor Perle are both, according to Gregory, members of the Perle group of which Donald Wheeler was also an active member. On November 23, 1945, an individual driving an automobile registered to Victor Perle visited at the home of Donald Wheeler. d(4)

Through a highly confidential source it was determined that on December 1, Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee contacted Donald Wheeler's wife and arrangements were made for the two families to d(4)

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visit the following day. It was decided that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. On December 2, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that Donald Wheeler drove to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee and then returned to the Wheeler home with the Duncan Lee family. It is recalled that Duncan Lee mentioned to Gregory that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that they attended either Oxford or Cambridge together and that Wheeler was a progressive person. Throughout the course of the investigation it has been determined that the Duncan Lee and Donald Wheeler families have been in close contact with each other. *SWP*

On December 3, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, and this confidential source advised that through previous conversations, this person was believed to be identical with Annie Stein. It is noted that Annie Stein is the wife of Arthur Stein, a national officer in the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and both Annie Stein and her husband, Arthur Stein, are known to have held meetings at their home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries, including Albert Lannon, Chairman, District Number 4, Communist Party, and a member of the Communist Party National Committee. *4 84*

It has further been determined through confidential sources that Mrs. Wheeler has been in contact with Reba Lewis, and on December 9, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that an automobile registered to Roger Abbott Lewis arrived at the Wheeler home and an individual believed to be Roger Lewis visited at the Wheeler residence. It is noted that Reba Lewis is a former employee of the National Labor Relations Board and is known to be in contact with many prominent Communist Party members in the District of Columbia. Reba Lewis is also the daughter of Rose Leaf Anderson, a known member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and is the step-daughter of John Anderson, also a known Communist Party member. Roger Abbott Lewis is also known to have, in August, 1944, been in attendance at a meeting of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, held at the home of Charlotte Young who was at that time organizational secretary for the white collar units of the Communist Party. *4 SW*

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN WASHINGTON D. C.

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MICHAEL GREENBERG
with aliases, Menahem Greenberg,
Michael Hibson

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1943 to about August or September, 1944, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D. C., with Launchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. Greenberg became acquainted with Currie when he was an assistant to President Roosevelt and continued close to Currie when he assumed his duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory further informed that Greenberg was educated in England and at Harvard. Gregory advised, however, that although Greenberg was reputedly brilliant, he was not particularly valuable but he did furnish considerable information principally concerning China. Gregory advised that the information obtained by Greenberg was passed on to Mary Price, the former secretary to Walter Lippman, and eventually passed on to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory advised that on one occasion Mary Price mentioned that Greenberg was a Communist in England but Gregory did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States. U

Background

Michael Greenberg was born Menahem Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anabel and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makovah, Russia, and apparently is a Soviet subject. Michael Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born in 1919. b7D

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At the age of twelve years, Menahem Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahem Greenberg and received an A.B. degree in 1934, followed by M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1934, one Michael Greenberg, believed to be identical, was reported to be a Cambridge member of the Communist Party and the author of a booklet on Palestine. U

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City on September 30, 1939, on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University. He remained at Harvard from October, 1939, to January, 1941. It has been reliably reported that while at Harvard University, officials of the school were disappointed at his progress and several professors at the school regarded him as "a left of the center." Others reported him as "an out and out Communist." U

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From January, 1941, until October, 1942, Greenberg was employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York City. In November, 1942, he entered the employment of the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C., as a senior economic analyst. Until about October, 1944, he was assigned to the Far Eastern Division and worked on matters pertaining to land-loan, liberated areas in China. Thereafter, he was principally concerned with the preparation of "guides" regarding Japan to be used as bases for directives to be issued for Army occupation officials.

About July, 1944, a loyalty investigation was made regarding Greenberg and he was declared ineligible to hold his Federal employment on December 1, 1944. On December 7, 1944, the Foreign Economic Administration was notified to terminate his services on grounds of questionable loyalty. Greenberg appealed from this ruling and on April 24, 1945, the Civil Service Commission reversed its decision and cancelled its declaration of ineligibility. This reversal was reported to have been due to the fact that Greenberg had become a citizen of the United States. He received his citizenship in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on June 8, 1944.

Greenberg is married to Marian Galla who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts, and at one time was employed as a stenographer by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Washington, D. C.

When Greenberg was investigated regarding his loyalty in 1944, a reliable informant remarked regarding Greenberg, "I would not want him for policy-making positions as I feel as if he would favor Russia. I would not consider him a Communist, but he would favor Russia if placed in a policy-making position where Russia was concerned."

It has been reliably reported that when Greenberg was first employed by the Board of Economic Warfare he was assigned to work with Leuchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President, on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs. It is noted that Leuchlin Currie is an important subject in this case. At this time, Mr. Currie rendered a favorable report on Greenberg regarding the work done by Greenberg for Currie. Mr. Currie at this time advised that he did not know who Greenberg's friends or associates were.

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The Washington, D. C., telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 Eighth Street South, Arlington, Virginia. It was determined, however, that Greenberg had moved from this address on October 2, 1945, and his forwarding address was 7 West 15th Street, Apartment 3-14, New York City. J

Results of Investigation

It was determined that Michael Greenberg and his wife moved into Apartment 3-14 at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, about the middle of November, 1945. This apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and Epstein had sublet the apartment to Greenberg. It was further determined that Michael Greenberg had on December 14, 1945, requested of the State Department validation of a passport allowing him to travel to Japan as a civilian employee of the Army Service Forces, Transportation Corps, War Department. Passport #41573 was issued to him. J

Other investigation to date has failed to disclose any pertinent information regarding Greenberg's connection with this case. J

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JOSEPH E. GREGORY

Activities of Gregory

Gregory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washir, D. C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Gales one day at a Chinese Restaurant in New York City and arrangements were made for Gregg to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be recalled that Gales is identical with Jacob Gales, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America. For instance, there would be information that a certain Russian bookstore might be engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gregory also advised that the same type of information was being furnished by Robert Miller but Gregg was not aware of this. It will be recalled that Miller is also a subject in this case and was employed by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Gales died, he, Gales, obtained a Latin camera from the Russians which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that Gregg was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession. Gales also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the spring of 1945 "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent, known true identity has not as yet been determined, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" was able to convince Gregg that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Gregory also stated that "Jack" was considering using Gregg as a courier for the Soviets in Washington, D. C., but does not know if Gregg was ever so used. Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Background

Joseph B. Gregg was born May 2, 1909, at Columbus, Ohio. In the latter part of 1942 he was employed as a Principal Information Analyst by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at Washington, D. C. Prior to that time he was associated with Robert Talbott Miller, III, who is also a subject in this case in connection with the operation of the Hushphore News Service. Confidential and reliable sources have advised that Gregg is still very friendly with Robert Miller and contacts him frequently. (u)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that in the early part of 1943, Hester Wood was in contact with Gregg. It will be noted that Hester Wood is an employee of the State Department and is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Reiman. Reiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantin Gumenyuk. She is also the daughter of Julius Reiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent who was, until recently, operating in the New York area. (u)

Results of Investigation

Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Flinn Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. //

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Hester Wood, 2141 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. //

Also through physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg is in constant touch with Robert Talbott Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:30 p.m. that evening. //

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case. (u)

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[REDACTED] as a result of a physical surveillance of [REDACTED]

On 11, 1943, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republics, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republic Affairs). On January 11, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 West 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 5:30 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D. C., on the following day.

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MAURICE HALPERIN

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jas. J. Golos. It is recalled that Golos was a known Soviet espionage agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and because of some trouble at the University, he had come to Washington, D. C., with a former colleague named Willard Park. It is noted that Park is also a subject in this case. According to Gregory, both these individuals indicated to Bruce Hinton of "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

Gregory advised that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that after he arrived in Washington, D. C., he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. Gregory informed that Bruce Hinton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin to meet a Communist contact in the East and as a result of this, Gregory was later introduced by Golos to Halperin. Gregory stated that the first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Willard Park and on this occasion, Gregory discussed with them the work they were doing. Arrangements were made whereby Gregory would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin.

A few weeks later Gregory met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C., at the home of Mary Price. It is noted that Mary Price is a subject in this case and was formerly the secretary of Walter Lippman. On this visit Golos made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

Gregory advised that after this meeting both Halperin and Price began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to Golos by giving it to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Gregory. Several months later Mary Price became ill and thereafter Halperin and Park gave their information direct to Gregory.

Regarding the type of information being made available by Halperin, Gregory advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had

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access. Gregory reported that Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them. U

Gregory stated that on occasions, Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to dinner by Gregory and Golos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared that Halperin did not know the true identity of Golos. Gregory believes that Halperin was under the impression that information furnished by him was being transmitted to Earl Browder and Gregory would not advise if Halperin had any knowledge as to what further disposition was made of this material. U

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1941, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services. U

Background

Maurice Halperin was born March 3, 1905, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1926 and an A.M. degree in French and Spanish from the University of Oklahoma in 1929. He also attended the University of Paris (Sorbonne) from 1929 to 1931. From 1931 to 1941, he was employed as an assistant and associate professor of romance languages at the University of Oklahoma. U

On October 2, 1941, he was appointed to the position of Social Science Analyst in the Division of Special Information under Dr. Preston Jones, Chief of the Latin-American Section in the Office of the Coordinator of Information. In January of 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. He resides at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. U

A Hatch Act investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 regarding Halperin and at this time it was learned that he was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that state because of his radical tendencies. It was also learned that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, WBSZ, in the amount of \$136.01. In a personal interview Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Russia", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he associated with liberals and radicals. U

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In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During this interview he denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. It is noted that Gregory advised he personally collected Communist Party dues from Halperin.

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacts Robert Talbot Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl. According to the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, David Wahl, 4625 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was alleged to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Book Shop. In addition, he was reported to be a trustee of the Washington Book Shop. He was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America local in the Library of Congress. An informant believed to be reliable advised that David Wahl was at one time employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and had come to Washington as a "master spy" for Russia. This informant stated that Wahl obtained all information he could and transmitted it to the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, from where it was again transmitted to Russia.

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph E. Gregg at his home on January 4, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D. C., on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had never actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter E. Olergaard, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter E. Olergaard is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy.

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from OSS, was terminated.

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JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Golos who, it will be recalled, is a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with J. Julius Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of his identity. U

Gregory met Joseph at his home in Washington, D. C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the past two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained there for about six months. During this time Gregory contacted him and he supplied the same type of information which he got from the records of the Social Security Board. Thereafter he returned to Washington and continued his employment with the Social Security Board and at intervals was contacted by Gregory. U

Gregory stated that in 1943, Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and at that time Golos suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services and that he was in the Japanese Division and was working in the Library of Congress but was not given free access to all Office of Strategic Services files inasmuch as he was then under investigation. However, even at this time he did furnish some information concerning general activities of the Office of Strategic Services, particularly as they related to the Russian Division. U

Gregory stated that about a year later Joseph informed him that he really had not been investigated and that the Army officials told him it was a case of having him confused with some other individual by the same name and thereafter he enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates. Gregory stated that thereafter Joseph was able to supply him with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of the Office of Strategic Services. Joseph made available to Gregory written reports which were carbon copies of the actual reports. Gregory could not recall if these reports were indicated as confidential. U

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restricted or secret. Gregory's association continued with Joseph until December, 1944. Gregory was not able to advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Gales and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that some time in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Gales' true identity. U

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Hella, were once paying members of the Communist Party and in fact on occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them. U

Background

Julius Joseph Joseph was born on February 12, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M.A. degree from the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by Dr. William Haber who had been a professor at the University of Michigan and who has been frequently reported to be very radical and leftist in his views. At the time Joseph was employed, Dr. Haber directed the National Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., under Dr. Haber and in 1941 to 1942, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. From 1942 to 1943, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and was drafted into the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation was made to determine his loyalty and fitness during which it was indicated that he was brought to the Office of Strategic Services because his wife, Hella Miriam Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been recommended for that type of work by Dr. Haber who was then a high official in the War Relocation Commission. U

According to the Records of Selective Service Board #1, Washington, D. C., Joseph was released from active duty in the Army on July 24, 1945, to accept employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the time he was detached he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer. U



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Results of Investigation

Information was received from a reliable source that Julius Joseph Joseph is presently employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and is now in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau and his address is APO #757, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York. It was also determined that Apartment 209 of the Yorkway Apartments, 2321 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C., is apparently occupied by Joseph's wife inasmuch as the name of Joseph is still affixed to the apartment's mail box. U

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DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1942, Mary Price, a subject in this case, and the former secretary of Walter Kippman, mentioned to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, that R. E. Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Lee asked Golos if he was interested in Lee. Golos replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter, some material was obtained through Lee but it was not very valuable and Golos ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee in Washington and from conversation had with him learned what type of information he could furnish and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence.

Gregory advised that Lee gave his Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. Gregory also stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets and stated these contacts continued until December, 1944.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Isobel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when she was considering becoming a United States citizen, she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her present activities might reveal her Party affiliation and reflect on her husband.

Gregory advised Lee was usually nervous and emotionally upset and on one occasion when General William J. Donovan had proposed to have some NVA representatives come to the United States, Lee was excited and frightened and had visions of them visiting at his home to thank him for his cooperation.

Background

Duncan Chaplin Lee was born ineking, China, on November 13, 1913. He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopalian minister who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall.

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In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in 1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 18, 1938, he married Isabella (Isabel) Scott Gibb at Oxford, England. On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lambert, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 30, 1942, to become Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C.

In 1942, Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief and he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. It should be noted that Mildred Price, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council.

In October, 1940, information was received from an informant believed to be reliable to the effect that Lee was decidedly Communist. This informant also stated that the library in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan U. Lee was devoted to Communist writings.

Results of Investigation

An investigation was started in November, 1945, and it was ascertained that Duncan Chaplin Lee was a Lieutenant Colonel employed by the Office of Strategic Services and that his Washington address was 1522 - 11st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lee visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler on December 7, 1945, and on the following day, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee. It is noted that Gregory advised that on one occasion, Duncan Lee mentioned to him that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory also stated that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and Lee had described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Duncan Lee

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Present available information indicates that Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C., and is employed as attorney for the Chinese Purchasing Commission, apparently as an associate of the law firm of Thomas Caceron, having recently resigned his former position with OSS.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Gales, who was his Russian contact and a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, introduced him to Robert Miller who operated the Latin-American News service "Hemisphere" and his wife. Gregory met Miller every two weeks for dinner and on these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Gales. Gregory stated that Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician; that he went to Moscow as a newspaper correspondent and while there met an American girl, Jenny (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communist philosophy. Gregory advised that subsequently Miller returned to the United States and started the publication of "Hemisphere." He apparently lost money over a period of time and then attempted to obtain a job with the Government. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, moved to Washington, D. C., and brought with him some of the files of "Hemisphere." Miller allegedly informed Gregory that his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material prior to bringing his files to Washington, D. C. J

Gregory contacted Miller in Washington and obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through his official connection with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory could not recall definitely what these pamphlets contained but believed they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed between Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. Gregory was unable to recall whether any of these pamphlets were stamped restricted or confidential. Miller also told Gregory that in his capacity in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, he had the opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Latin-American matters.

Gregory stated that during his initial contacts with Miller in Washington, Miller would hand him a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, S-2, OCS and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. As time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing Gregory these typewritten notes and thereafter would merely verbally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports.

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Gregory stated that Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department. Gregory stated that he saw Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department. U

Background

Robert Talbott Miller, III, was born April 5, 1918, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, where he arrived September 12, 1934. While there he obtained employment as a correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee "News" and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny (Jennie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. U

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller resided in New York City and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere" printed by that Service. U

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D. C., and at this time he was appointed as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce. He later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he was transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He presently resides at 3223 Northampton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. U

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Fahy was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller was listed as Secretary. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin America, Canada and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere." U

In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This corporation was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. At the time the

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concern moved to Washington, Miller became a research analyst with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently the Expert Information Bureau, Incorporated, was absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be noted that Joseph B. Gregg, above-mentioned, is also a subject in this investigation. It will further be noted that Jack Bradley Faby, former Vice President of the Hemisphere News Service, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the "Daily Worker" for October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people.

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golos, now deceased, a former known Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1944, Miller was very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, subjects of this case.

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacts Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. 4C (u)

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin, who is also a subject in this case.

On January 17, 1946, Pelagya (Polya) Babich gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Pelagya Babich is a native of Russia who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941, was exchanged to the United States for Gail B. Ovrakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1941. A highly reliable and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Pelagya Babich.

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Marzalka who lives at 3317 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Marzalka was a translator for the State Department, Foreign Service, at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 until August, 1939. In 1940, he was employed as a library assistant at the Library of Congress and in 1941, he was connected with the Office of Price Administration. 4C (u)

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tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August, 1941, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communistic tendencies. In 1943, he was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944, he was connected with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly reliable source has advised that on [REDACTED]

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WILLARD E. PARK

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard E. Park, who also had been a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D. C., and became acquainted with Gregory during the latter part of 1942. Gregory related that these two individuals had indicated to Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Bransten to Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos during the latter portion of 1942 made a visit to Washington, D. C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, also a prominent figure in this investigation, at that time, according to Gregory, Golos apparently made arrangements with them that on occasions he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their Governmental duties. (U)

Subsequent to this meeting, according to Gregory, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and was then transmitted by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos. At a later date Mary Price became ill and the information being supplied by Halperin and Park was passed directly from them to Gregory and thence by Gregory to Golos. Gregory stated that Park was able to supply only throw-away and rather inconsequential data which he obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. However, Halperin supplied information of apparently great value to Golos which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. Gregory stated Park's activity ended early in 1943. Gregory advised that Park had made occasional contributions to the Communist Party through Gregory. (U)

Background

Willard E. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Silt, Colorado and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1938 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1938 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. Park was then employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In November, 1943, Park was given a position with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which position he presently holds. (U)

Park is married to Susanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Bransten, the former wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, a well-

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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known Communist. Louise Bransten is also a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Minter Wood and Julia Bern Wood. Beatrice Weiman, sister of Julia Bern Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Goussinsky at the time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is an employee of the United States State Department. (S) (u)

Results of Investigation

A confidential source that is considered reliable advised that prior to Park's departure on November 30, 1945, for Ethiopia, he was in contact with Louise Bransten and also held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure who is connected with the Council on African Affairs in New York City. At the present time, Park is serving with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Ethiopia. (S) (u)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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**MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price**

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Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 19th and 5th Avenue Schrafft's Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was given a code name, and it was indicated that this name would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Gregory under the code name if it bore the return address of Mary Price. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, one of which would be in Washington, and the alternate meeting would be in New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D. C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of letters of correspondence between Walter Lippman and individuals with whom he was corresponding. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman. U

Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent trips to Washington, D. C. he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Golos. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory. U

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Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a Party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army Commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golos decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence. U

According to Gregory, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS, and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Mary Price also had another contact which supplied her with information and which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Golos. According to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Laughlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price, whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to collect Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1944 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party Government underground in Washington, D. C., which was known as the Paris group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able

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to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 107 West 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be apprised thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a number of members of the Perlo group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Perlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion. U

In November, 1943, "Catherine", one of Gregory's Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Bill" and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Bill" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has not been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by Jack was Mary Price. U

Shortly after June, 1944, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly. U

Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 3, 1909 at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1943 by the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1946 by U

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the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication "Business Week". It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contract for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1943, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Coy. Mildred Price is a known member of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of ten years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Branson who reportedly was [REDACTED] prominent NKVD agent in the West Coast at [REDACTED].

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by various sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Tenny, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources, been reported to be Communist front organizations.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Ribben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Ribben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources [REDACTED]

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During the December holidays in 1945 Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina where she remains at the present time.

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Bernard Sidney Redmont

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Huntington, who is also a subject in this case, sometime in 1941. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont was a reporter for a short time after his return to the United States and then went to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division.

Gregory advised that he told Golan of the possibilities of Redmont and Golan gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Huntington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont. It is recalled that Golan is identical with Jacob Golan, a known Soviet espionage agent, who died in November, 1943.

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Golan in New York City and at that time Golan told Redmont that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his possession and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D. C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

Gregory stated that the information supplied by Redmont concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Background

On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont applied for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship.

Redmont voluntarily enlisted in a private for general service in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 2, 1943. At that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Bay Editor, Radio News Unit, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and enumerated among his duties the supervision of the preparation of news and commentaries for broadcasts to Latin America. Redmont was married March 12, 1940 to Miss Joan Rothenberg at Mexico, D. F., she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Redmont was wounded in action on February 12, 1944, in the Marshall Islands during a Japanese air attack

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and he was discharged from the Marine Corps on September 22, 1944. U

Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N. Washington, D. C. He resided at 3418 Tenth Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. U

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On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D. C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Remington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Remington is also a subject in this case. Jw 4

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William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Zing" sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City. Jacob Golos is a known Soviet espionage agent, who died in November, 1943.

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D. C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington also told Gregory verbally about information that came into his possession from conversations he had with Government officials and other individuals whom he would see in a normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations, Remington told Gregory about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Gregory stated that Remington was a dues-paying Communist member and came on his visits to Washington, Gregory would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Remington introduced him to Bernard Redmont, who is also a subject in this case and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 21, 1917. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College. In June, 1940, he received an M.A. degree from Columbia University and had completed most of the requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 2, Washington, D. C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tournament Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director;

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July, 1941 to February, 1942, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to the Director; February, 1942 to October, 1943, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director; October, 1943 to April, 1944, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on June 23, 1939, to Anna Mass. They now have two children. U

In April, 1944, Remington was apparently drafted into the United States Navy and on August 19, 1944, he was commissioned as an ensign and was placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. In a written statement furnished to the Navy authorities apparently prior to August 19, 1944, Remington advised that a partial review of his personnel file would reveal certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian and also other facts which might make him appear pro-Russian. The statement then went on to explain why he, Remington, had joined certain organizations among which were: American Youth Congress, Cooperative Book Shop and American Peace Mobilization. It is noted that these organizations have been reported to be Communist Party front organizations. U

Also in this statement Remington explained that in his position with the War Production Board he had great responsibility. He advised that he was trusted with the most secret categories of military information including many aspects of the Manhattan Project. U

Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch Act investigation was conducted regarding him. During this investigation, it was reported that he had been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of that organization. It was also reported that he was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C. in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Bookdale Stores including the Cooperative Book Shop. In a sworn statement, Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He also stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. U

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington presently resides at 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. 2, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on September 10, 1945, Mrs. Anna Remington stated that her husband was still in the Navy and did not expect to get out until the summer of 1946, that he had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and was engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. U

On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that

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Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. U

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmont to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced to Redmont by Remington and that Redmont also furnished confidential information to him. U

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remington went to New York City and visited the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East Fifty-fourth Street. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations are members of the Communist Party. U

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Allegations of GREGORY

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Golos, who is identified with Jack Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in 1943, mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Golos told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reportedly a German citizen. Golos also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to inform what types of information Rhodes had given to Golos.

In the early part of 1945 Golos ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Golos.

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole E. Gromov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets.

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on either December 30, 1911, or December 3, 1912, in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Beutinger and Margery C. Clair. He received an AB degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an M. A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England, on a graduate fellowship.

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 25, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.

Records of the State Department reflect that Rhodes was given a passport on May 7, 1934, for travel to Europe. In this application he stated he was born December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippine Islands, and entered the United States in November, 1913, and has resided continually since that time in New York City. He stated that his father, Christof Beutinger, was born on April 5, 1875, in Germany and died in 1916. He also stated his father was naturalized in Marion County, Indianapolis, Indiana, on December 2, 1903.

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This passport was renewed on June 23, 1936, at London, England, and at that time Rhodes gave his address as Oriel College, Oxford University, Oxford, England. On July 9, 1937, the State Department gave Rhodes permission to travel to Spain to investigate matters on refugee children. On March 24, 1939, he was issued a passport at Brussels, Belgium, for travel and newspaper work in several European countries. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. U

On December 12, 1939, Rhodes signed an affidavit in Paris, France, stating he had to go to several European countries on business for the United Press. His passport was validated December 12, 1939. On January 24, 1940, his passport was validated for travel to Denmark as a correspondent for United Press. On June 6, 1940, his passport was revalidated for a single journey from Sweden to the United States via Latvia, U.S.S.R., Rumania, Yugoslavia and Italy. This passport was amended on June 14, 1940, for travel from Sweden to the United States via Russia and Japan. Rhodes entered this country at San Francisco, California, on July 27, 1940. U

On November 12, 1941, a special passport was issued to Rhodes for travel to the British Isles. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. Because of the discrepancy regarding the birthplace of his father, an investigation was undertaken by the State Department in 1942 and on October 1, 1942, the American Embassy at London forwarded to the State Department Rhodes' affidavit and suggested that full credence be given his statements. U

During 1942, 1943 and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1930, Margery Clare Boutinger was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 52 Broadway, New York City. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 14, 1914, at New York. U

Rhodes' parents were married in 1904, divorced in 1914 and remarried in 1915. Christel Boutinger was shot and killed in his home at Caldwell, New Jersey, on July 11, 1916. His wife was arrested and charged with the killing and contended it was in self-defense. In the first trial the jury disagreed and in the second trial she was found not guilty. Thereafter she changed her name to Margery Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. One informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Boutinger's father's name was Abraham and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish. U

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Golas, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CO-10, Richerbocker Village, 40 Boreas Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found 4

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to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Gales was in contact with him and his wife at this time. An informant believed to be reliable advised that in [REDACTED] b1

Results of Investigation (S)

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1945, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph S. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. On December 6, 1945, Rhodes had lunch with Claymer Schluter, another subject in this case. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. S. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. S. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office alone. Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1945.

On December 21, 1945, information was received from a reliable source that Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., and intended to reside in his permanent residence in New York City and would probably shortly resign from the Office of War Information. On January 24, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Claymer Schluter, another subject in this case, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, 87D, Avenia, New York. It is understood that Rhodes is presently residing at this last-mentioned address. (S) 4

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RUTH RIFKIN, with aliases
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

Allegation of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1943, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to Helen Tenney, who is a subject in this case, which Tenney turned over to Gregory. At this time, on one or two occasions, Rivkin also furnished information direct to Gregory. Rivkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of what happened at various conferences of UNRRA. Gregory advised that the information was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of UNRRA was at various times. U

Background

Ruth Rifkin, who is identical with Ruth Rivkin, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1912. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and is alleged to be a naturalized citizen at this time. U

Rifkin entered on duty May 3, 1943, as a clerk-stenographer in the State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when the entire function was transferred to that organization. At present, she is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as a secretary in the Displaced Persons Division. She resides at Hancock Hall, 5465 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

A confidential and thoroughly reliable source advised that Rifkin

As informant, believed to be reliable.

At this time, Rifkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. U

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. Rifkin is presently employed by UNRRA and her office is located in Room 319, 1364 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

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CLAYMER SCHLUTER

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Connection with the Case

During a physical surveillance on Peter Christopher Rhodes, a subject in this case, on December 4, 1948, it was observed that Rhodes left the Les Trois Mousquetaires Restaurant, 212 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 2:30 P.M., accompanied by an unidentified man. They had walked several blocks from the restaurant when Rhodes reached in his pants pocket withdrawing a small package of paper and handed it to the unidentified man. Subsequent investigation determined that the unidentified individual's full name is Claymer Schluter.

Background

Claymer Schluter was born on July 20, 1911, at Freeport, Long Island. He attended Columbia University, receiving A.B. and M.A. Degrees. He also attended the Sorbonne at Paris and the University of Lille.

On July 15, 1940, Schluter requested an application blank for a position of Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In his letter requesting the application blank, he advised that he studied at the Sorbonne University of Paris from 1931 to 1932 and attended the University of Lille, France, from 1934 to 1935. He also informed that he had traveled through Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Wales, Germany and England. He stated that until two weeks prior to applying for the position of Special Agent, he had been employed by the French News Service, 610 8th Avenue, New York City. An application blank was forwarded to him as requested but it was never returned.

Results of Investigation

The investigation was started concerning this individual on December 6, 1948, and it was ascertained that he was residing at Apartment 212, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On December 20, 1948, the door to Apartment 212 was opened and a man believed to be Schluter was overheard speaking on the telephone, at which time he asked "Is Mrs. Rhodes there?" He then stated, "Please tell him to call Mr. Schluter at North 1004." As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that on December 22, 23, 27 and 28, Schluter visited some one at the Office of Strategic Services, Temporary Building 4. The identity of the person or persons he visited is not known.

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The investigation indicated that Schlatter was inducted into the United States Army on February 18, 1941. He allegedly speaks and writes French, Italian, German, Spanish and Russian languages. His military record reflects that he has been attached to GID in various parts of the United States as well as in Europe. He was separated from the Army on November 30, 1945, at which time he held the rank of temporary captain. His military record further reflects that his father is Henry E. Schlatter, Greenvale, Long Island, New York, who was born at Bremer, Germany, and who is now a naturalized citizen.

Since December 30, 1945, no information has been received to indicate that Schlatter has been in contact with any of the subjects mentioned by Informant Gregory. It is also believed that at the present time Schlatter is residing at his home in Greenvale, Long Island, New York.

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MRS. HELEN GRACE KESWICK SCOTT-KEAMAN
with alias Helen Scott

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Connection with the Case

Mrs. Helen Grace Keswick Scott-Keaman, who is commonly known as Helen Scott, has through the investigation conducted in this case been determined to be a contact of prominent individuals connected with the investigation.

Background

Helen Scott was born June 14, 1914, in New York City. Her mother is employed by the War Department in New York City, and her father William Keswick was born at Shara, Khotannine, St., Ukraine, August 30, 1879, and was naturalized as a United States citizen in February, 1913. She was educated at Lycee and Penelon, Paris, and also at Sorbonne University, Paris, France. She has also received business schooling in New York City and is reported to speak French, Russian, German and English.

Helen Scott has been employed by the "Four la Victoire," a French magazine published in New York City. She was employed by a French radio commentator and in 1944 by Congressman Boulton, writing a special report on foreign affairs. On June 18, 1945, Helen Scott was transferred to the Office of the United States Chief of Council for Prosecution of Axis Criminality and later went to Germany on the staff of Justice Jackson. She has reportedly returned from Germany and was still employed on Justice Jackson's staff. Her salary in the meantime has been paid by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and it is indicated that she will return to the employ of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source believed reliable has reported that Helen Scott was an active member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1938. It has also been reported that Helen Scott was a member of the Executive Committee of the Workers Alliance, an organization which has been reported by various sources to be a Communist front organization.

Through a confidential source it has been determined that Helen Scott is friendly with and frequently contacts Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Redmont. Bernard Redmont is a principal figure in this investigation. It has also been

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Through a confidential source it has been disclosed that on

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HARVEY EDWARD SISE,
Alias, Hazen Sise

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Hazen Sise furnished him with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. Gregory explained that this information could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States, as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and similar matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Goles first met Sise in New York City. It will be recalled that Goles is identical with Jacob Goles, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory explained that at this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C.

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill", a known Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, gave orders to drop Sise. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatole S. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, inquired as to the whereabouts of Sise and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping Sise as an informant, he observed that Sise was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, Sise is in Canada.

Background

Hazen Edward Sise was born in Montreal, Canada, July 23, 1903. He is a Canadian national and was notified to the State Department by the Government of Canada - National Film Board of Canada. He is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada. It is believed that he last entered the United States on March 24, 1943, at Rouse Point, New York, as a government employee of the Canadian Government. He was listed as liaison officer with regard to film production and distribution activities of the Canadian Government, representing the National Film Board of Canada, which duties he assumed on March 30, 1943.

The State Department has advised that the father of Hazen Edward Sise

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is Paul Sise, who is the President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada. Sise is married to Nancy Elizabeth Sise, who was born April 26, 1920, and is an American by birth. U

A very reliable source has informed that [REDACTED]

This source further informed that [REDACTED]

Results of Investigation

Edward Sise is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation. U

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BOWEN SMITH

Connection with the Case

It has been determined during the investigation that Bowen Smith is extremely friendly with several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, and Robert Miller. It has also been determined that Allan Rosenberg has indicated that Bowen Smith is the best man in the United States Government to place persons in Japan on behalf of the Army, and Sumner Marcus was referred to Bowen Smith by both Allan Rosenberg and Robert Miller. U

Background

Bowen Smith has been associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, the Senate Small Business Committee under Senator Murray, and the Office of Emergency Management under Leasing Rosenwald. Smith also served as Associate Chief of the Liberated Area Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, and has recently been transferred to become the Assistant to the Chief of the Research and Planning Division, United States Department of State. Bowen Smith is related to Clayton Smith and resides at 2818 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

A confidential source has stated that a Mr. Bowen Smith was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter, Russian War Relief. It has not been determined whether this individual and Bowen Smith are identical. U

Results of Investigation

A confidential source, deemed reliable, has revealed that on January 9, 1946, Sumner Marcus, who is a close contact of Allan Rosenberg, a principal subject in this investigation, contacted Allan Rosenberg at which time Rosenberg told him that he thought Bowen Smith was probably the best person in the entire government to get any body to Japan in civilian clothes. It was indicated at this time that Sumner Marcus was very desirous of getting out of the United States Army and into Japan in a civilian capacity. U

A further confidential source has stated that on February 2, 1946, Bowen Smith was in contact with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg. At that time, Bowen Smith was invited to dinner on the following Sunday with the Rosenbergs, and Bowen Smith asked Erna Rosenberg if she and her husband would attend the party on that evening. Smith stated that Helen Gahagan Douglass U

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would be the auctioneer at the party. This same confidential source has indicated further that in regard to the dinner to be given by the Rosenbergs, Harold Glasser and his wife, prominent individuals connected with this investigation, as well as David Wahl, a government employee who has been reported by various sources to be closely associated with Communist members in the District of Columbia and who is known to be a close associate of Bowen Smith, would attend. It has also been ascertained through this source that on February 2, 1946, Bowen Smith held a party for the "Progressive School" at which approximately fifty people were in attendance. This party was known as a "pay party." One of the individuals in attendance at this party was a Captain Pinkerton, who was a very good friend of Bowen Smith and who, according to the informant, admitted to Emily Scharfman, the wife of Allan Rosenberg's law partner, that he was a member of the Communist Party. According to this source, Pinkerton also attended the Workers Party School. During this party, Pinkerton was also reported to have become quite intoxicated and asked the Negro maid to marry him. The maid refused. A confidential source has also revealed that on February 8, 1946, Bowen Smith also held a small party at his home and that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, principal subjects in this investigation, were invited to attend and indicated that they would be there at approximately 8:30 on that evening. U

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg and Harold Glasser, have mentioned that Bowen Smith was recently transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration and is now assistant to the head of the State Department's new Research and Planning Division on economic and security policy. U

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HUGH S. TERRY

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that some time in 1943, Solos stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tenney had access in the course of her duties with a short-wave unit in New York City. It will be recalled that Solos is identical with Jacob Solos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Solos also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, was disbanded later in 1943, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "Cos Magazine" in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1943, Tenney went to Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Solos for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tenney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 2038 I Street, N. W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case. U

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C. and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney supplied Gregory with written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Gregory stated that some of this material was labeled "secret" and some of it "confidential." Gregory explained that prior to Solos' death in November, 1943, Tenney had given him information direct, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory. U

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities which she made available to Gregory. She was also able to supply a considerable quantity of data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world. U

Gregory stated that it was his opinion that Tenney did not know the true identity of Solos; however, Tenney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tenney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and at that time Tenney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her \$50.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined. U

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Background

Helen B. Tenney is presently residing at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is employed as an editorial analyst at the Reporting Board of the Office of Strategic Services, apparently now under the jurisdiction of the Department of State. She was first employed in this capacity on May 1, 1945. ✓

She was born on June 16, 1918, at Kew-Forest, New York. She has been previously married and divorced. She received an A.B. Degree from Carnegie Tech in 1930 and attended the summer session at Columbia University during July and August, 1933. ✓

With reference to the short-wave unit mentioned by Gregory, it was ascertained that at the time, the exact dates not known, Tenney was employed by Short-wave Research, Inc., 730 5th Avenue, New York, New York, which corporation is now liquidated. Prior to coming to Washington, D. C., she was also employed by the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign at 381 4th Avenue, New York City. ✓

Results of Investigation

Investigation was instituted in November, 1945, but to date it has failed to indicate that Helen Tenney has had any contacts or associations with other persons mentioned by Informant Gregory. ✓

As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that she went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 West 92nd Street, New York City. An informant at this address, considered reliable, advised that Helen Tenney associates with "Reds" and has contributed to Red front organizations on many occasions. Another informant, believed reliable, advised that during the Spanish Civil War Tenney was very much interested in the Spanish Loyalist group and frequently visited its headquarters at 245 5th Avenue, New York City. ✓ (u)

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW YORK CITY
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GREGORY HENNING BELFRAGE

Allegations of Gregory

Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Golen and supplying to him certain information. Golen indicated to Gregory that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and was operating out of a "cover" office in Rockefeller Center, New York City. It was also determined by Gregory that Belfrage was introduced to Golen by either Earl Browder or W. J. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Golen on one occasion with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions which should be taken to elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file since it was in the form of a carbon copy. He also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia and made certain contributions of bits of information which he apparently secured from his contact with high-ranking British officials in the United States. All of this information concerning Belfrage's activities was received by Gregory from Golen.

At no time did Gregory meet Belfrage up to and including when Golen died. However, when Gregory was in contact with "Bill," one of the successors of Golen, he requested Gregory to contact Belfrage and secure from him information which he had previously been supplying to Golen. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Belfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through him locate Belfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the racket now, let him stay out." Gregory then told "Bill" that Belfrage could not be located.

When Gregory was in contact with "Jack," "Bill's" successor, he too requested that an attempt be made to locate Belfrage. Although "Jack" suggested another conference with Browder, Gregory did not comply with his suggestion although pressed to do so on many occasions.

After Gregory's activities had ceased in the spring of 1945, a casual contact occurred with W. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party. Jerome inquired if Gregory was still interested in seeing Belfrage. Although Gregory was noncommittal, Jerome

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volunteered that Bolfrage should be of interest inasmuch as he had returned to his employment with British Intelligence. This indicates that not only Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the Soviets by Bolfrage. Bolfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory recalls that considerable trouble ensued from an article published in "The Protestant" some time in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Cedric Bolfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information, the exact nature of which is not known to Gregory. Bolfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reproached Golos severely. After its appearance, Golos realized the leak was through Browder but felt that he could not for strategic reasons condemn Browder too strenuously.

When Gregory came in contact with "Jack" in October, 1944, he posed the question why Browder had not permitted the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and demanded specifically that Mary Price and Bolfrage be immediately made available. Gregory reported this demand to Browder and the latter refused to cooperate at that time. It is believed that Browder was reluctant to release Bolfrage directly to the Russians because of his connections with British Intelligence. Whether this was based on fear of a plant or because Browder was desirous of keeping the contact himself is not known.

Background

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Bolfrage was born on November 2, 1904, in London, England, where he resided until 1926. From the latter date until 1937 he resided in New York City, London, England, and Los Angeles, California. On July 4, 1937, he filed an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood, California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Pigott Bolfrage, then residing in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently. On November 15, 1937, Bolfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife, also a British subject.

In 1939 Bolfrage made a trip to England, the ostensible purpose of which was business. However, he continued to reside in Los Angeles, California, and vicinity until some time in late 1941. In December 2, 1941, a Foreign Official Status Notification in the name of Bolfrage was forwarded to the Department of State indicating that he was employed with British Security Coordination in New York City (British Intelligence). There is no indication that Bolfrage prior to this time was in any way associated with British Intelligence, as his ostensible occupation was that of an author and journalist in Los Angeles, California.

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While with British Security Coordination, Belfrage traveled to the United Kingdom in late May, 1943, returning to the United States on July 16, 1943, on official British Government business. In May of 1944, he again proceeded to the United Kingdom where he remained until his re-entry into this country on a nonquota immigration visa on October 28, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. J

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1937, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled "Politics Catches Up with the Writer." On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the title "Appeal for lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government, American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Journalists, and Union Leaders." The name of Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing this statement. According to "People's World," in a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The article revealed that Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers, and he told the audience the English Government no longer represented the people of Great Britain who had let slip away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is happening here." J

Among the organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated the following are listed: "The Clipper," the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the North California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for Peoples Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild; and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. Without exception, there is voluminous material available that each and every one of these publications or organizations were subject to Communist control.

Results of Investigation

Information was received through a highly confidential source on January 3, 1946, that one Claude contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Don" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 PM the following day at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. Belfrage indicated that he thought he could keep this appointment which was on the seventh floor of the building at this address. It was previously known that Earl Browder had established himself in Room 702 at 55 West 42nd Street, where he has busied himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide." J u

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Because of Belfrage's previous known contact with Browder, a physical surveillance was installed and at 8:10 PM on January 6, 1946, Belfrage entered the building at 55 West 42nd Street and proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been determined there were several people in this room, the exact identities of which could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this appointment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Fernald Hall on the Columbia University campus.

With reference to "Tom," referred to above, a highly confidential source advised on January 9, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown woman. During this conversation, reference was made to the impending appearance of Tom West before a group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Molly Belfrage stated that West is on substantial leave from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and presently attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against the present incumbent, Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dixie Committee.

Molly Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appears to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man. She indicated this meeting concerned the establishment of a new service, the purpose of which was the analysis of the international business situation. Molly indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting and added he was going into the business with a brother. This obviously refers to Earl Browder and his enterprise in publishing "Distributors' Guide" with which he is assisted by his brother, William Browder.

Tom West referred to hereinafore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who is presently registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he has been since September, 1945. West has been known as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in Georgia and other Southern states for a considerable period. West is known also to have been in contact on January 31, 1946, with Dr. Abraham Edelstein, who has tentatively been identified as "Charlie" to whom Cole delivered the information collected by Gregory from the various persons serving as a partial of Soviet espionage. Dr. Edelstein is known to be in detail with the matter.

Molly Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she keeps advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known that she supplied Fischer with the details of the meeting between Earl Browder, Belfrage, and others in considerable detail without identifying her husband's specific interest in being present at this meeting. Louis Fischer is an author and writer presently residing in New York City who is a former Moscow press representative for various U. S. newspapers and publications, including "The Nation." He has written two books, "The Soviet in World

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Affairs" and "Why Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia. Although probably closely associated with the Communists, he made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Furge Trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fischer can be considered a left wing Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy. From all indications, Fischer and Molly Belfrage are presently in the relationship of master and mistress without the knowledge of the latter's husband.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 11, 1945, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viartal and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 PM at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:05 PM and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:15 PM. The individual referred to only as Viartal left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 345 West 54th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viartal. JDB

Viartal was born June 25, 1901, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Salma Viartal, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viartal has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums on "Festum Germany" which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1943 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow. Viartal is known to Gregori Khelife, former Soviet Vice Consul, San Francisco, California, and the Viartal home in California is reported to be a gathering place of German refugees and known Communists.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 11, 1945, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fischer, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with V. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning Paul Snyder. It will be recalled that Gregory mentions V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Selon. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a Leftist and a Rightist, in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested with this view and decided to have a conference between individuals. JDB

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On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Lee Ruberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 29, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 21st floor, New York City, which is the firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Incorporated, publishers. Ruberman is currently the director of the "Pamphlet Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Reynal and Hitchcock, Incorporated. Information was previously available that [REDACTED]

Ruberman was formerly employed by the U. S. International Book Association, New York City, and has associated with leading figures of the National Maritime Union as well as with prominent leaders of the Communist Party in the New York area. [REDACTED]

On January 25, 1946, it was determined that Belfrage contacted Mrs. Grada Belant, at which time he indicated he would meet her on the following Tuesday at Grand Central Station. [REDACTED]

It was determined that Belfrage spent the evening of January 29, 1946, in the company of Mrs. Grada Belant. [REDACTED] Physical surveillance [REDACTED]

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
A. Brothman

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Allegations of Gregory

In approximately May of 1940, Gales introduced Gregory to Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed in the Republic Steel Company, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blue prints to be copied and the copies delivered to Gales. All in all, Gregory met Brothman approximately ten times until some time in the Fall of 1940. Sometimes Gales would meet Brothman to obtain these blue prints direct, but whenever these appointments could not be handled personally, Gregory would execute them. Gregory is unable to state how many separate blue prints were actually delivered since they were supplied in an envelope. On some occasions copies of the blue prints were delivered to Gregory by Abe; however, on other occasions, it was necessary for Gregory to take the originals and have copies made which were delivered to Gales. The originals would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman impressed upon Gregory that all originals had to be returned to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blue prints were of commercial kettles which were understood to be some type of commercial vat. In the fall of 1940, Gales indicated to Gregory that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Gales or anyone else of whom Brothman was then directed.

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1913, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He was educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, Public Clement High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accountancy and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in Room 1406, 134 East 23rd Street, New York City. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war were consulting engineers for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission on Governmental Affairs of the Republic of China.

Julius Korchin, one of the partners of the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, an alleged Communist dominated union. In 1945 he was a delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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Oscar J. Vage is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollen is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vage and Wollen are also partners in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

Willy has definitely identified Abraham Brothman from a photograph exhibited to him as the individual from whom blue prints were received and delivered to Holmes and then to the Soviet Government.

Investigation has determined that Brothman over a period of the past month has continued at his place of employment with the exception of one week in January when he was a guest at the home of Fred Brichl, Kingston, New York. Brichl is a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have indicated to an official associated with the Brown Engineering Company, Garwood, New Jersey, that he was developing resins in connection with his business for the Chinese Government.

On January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential source that William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothman's office in an attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet "Distributor's Guide."

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that Willy, not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Markovitz, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating that she had removed herself from the struggle. Continuing, Willy indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Willy also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help out on the picket lines and also to do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian Frontists. Miriam agreed with Willy, and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field.

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RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Elson

Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Elson, who is married to Joseph Elson, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents and attended educational institutions somewhere in the Midwest. The exact date that she came to New York City was not known by Gregory but she was employed for a considerable period in charge of a Department of the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization is reportedly a Communist front organization. Ray Elson is a dues paying member of the Communist Party and has been active in Communist circles for at least the past ten years. Her husband is not known by Gregory to be a Communist Party member.

Gregory became acquainted with Ray Elson more or less as a result of a mutual agreement with "Jack" when the latter decided that Gregory was to be disassociated from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Jack" indicated to Gregory that he was attempting to secure a suitable person for replacement and in February, 1945, informed Gregory of some of the background of the person selected. He named Ray Elson as this individual whom he described as a good loyal Communist, adequately qualified for the position with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory was introduced to Ray Elson by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Elson was instructed by "Jack" to look to Gregory for guidance in grooming herself for this position.

For approximately one month discussions continued with respect to Elson going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John H. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack." It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Elson had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Elson actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation some time in March, 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory.

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Elson, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field, attended by Browder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and Gregory. On this occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Elson acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less became disassociated from the corporation.

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With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Eison, Gregory knew an introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" prior, though not as often as Gregory. "Jack" also mentioned to Gregory that Eison had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party underground. After "Jack's" disappearance from the scene in about May, 1945, Gregory learned that Eison had another Russian contact, presumably as a result of arrangements made by "Jack". The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that "Jack" reported directly to "Al", who has been identified as the late Nikolai Gromov, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Gregory left New York City on June 20, 1945, for a vacation and was encouraged to return in approximately two weeks by Colonel Reynolds, who was desirous of a conference because "Al" (Gromov) had not been in touch with him. That the business generally was confused because Ray Eison's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards Eison. Gregory did return to New York City for a conference with Colonel Reynolds, but nothing of significance transpired.

Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory was in New York again, contact was made with Ray Eison at the office of the corporation. Eison requested that certain stocks held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to her, which request would not be complied with since they had previously been transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This angered Eison considerably and she remarked that she had been given \$500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds and had been given to understand by this same contact that the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Eison gratis.

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Eison, and "Al" (Gromov), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation's business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Ray Eison had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Ray Eison remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Eison indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention.

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In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been effected for some time. A few days later, after Elson had passed this information to her contact, Elson directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Grenov) in a theater in Washington, D. C., which actually transpired with Gregory. This meeting was in early June, 1945, and a subsequent meeting was arranged for Gregory in two months, also in Washington. At the subsequent meeting, no contact was made by "Al". However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggesting that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Elson to go on to Washington for a contact, which Gregory refused to do. Elson later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired.

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945. However, prior to that date, Elson informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Elson. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently Gregory contacted Elson and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Elson did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but "Al" did not appear. The ultimate scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "Al" knew of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Background

Ray Elson was born on May 4, 1916, in Chicago, Illinois. She received her elementary education there and attended DePaul University for a period. In Chicago, Illinois, Elson was employed from December, 1928, to December, 1930, as a legal stenographer by Rollins and Stuchlik. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with L. Brown as a stenographer. This employment was sometime between 1930 and 1932. The exact dates are not available.

In 1936 Elson was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City. At irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1942, she attended this college, ultimately receiving her AB Degree on September 1, 1942.

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Her employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information previously available concerning Kline prior to the charges by Gregory, it is noted that her name appears in the membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association as of June 15, 1941. At that time Kline was employed as a stenographer with the Constitutional Liberties Committee and was a member of a CIO Union and editor of a Legislative Bulletin in the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. She was also a delegate to the Conference of Interfaith and Interracial Councils called by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations in June, 1941. Kline was also a delegate to the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City. The latter organization is well known as a Communist front group. The purpose of this conference was to encourage support for the National Labor Relations Act, 1937, which included appropriations for the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Joseph Kline, the husband of Ray Kline, was born on January 21, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Ray Kline in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1936. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 4, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally discharged on October 20, 1945. The Klines presently reside at 141 East 14th Street, New York City.

Results of Investigation

On November 23, 1945, Kline had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Kline indicated she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 3, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be on orders of her associates.

Also during the investigation, it was ascertained that Barney Leach and Lucy Josephson are presently residing at Apartment 2A in the same building occupied by the Klines. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. Leach Josephson is an attorney who has been previously reported as an OGPU (now NKVD) agent. He was arrested with George Hink in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1935 and charged with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by Lister Oak, a former editor and former Communist official, as being important than George Hink.

Ray Kline, while under typical surveillance on November 23, 1945, was determined to have been in company with individuals in the automobile of Colonel John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Supply Corporation. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.

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During the week of December 3, 1945, Elson obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through highly confidential sources, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Elson contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Elsons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5693. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephsons mentioned hereinbefore. On one occasion, Josephine Kane, the wife of Murray Kane, was cited by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building.

A physical surveillance determined that Ray Elson again visited the Jefferson School of Social Science on December 13, 1945.

Through December, 1945, Elson was in regular attendance at his place of employment at the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and had several social contacts with individuals reportedly closely associated with, if not actual members of the Communist Party. These individuals included Morris Stalla, a reported member of the League of American Writers and a student of the Writers School in 1942. In the past he has been employed by the American Institute of Color Standards in personnel, administrative, and financial work.

Through highly confidential sources, between January 1 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Elson in contact with Ruth Kifton mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. Sarge Eitlinger. Elson is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Eitlinger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Eitlinger is the widow of Harold Eitlinger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Eitlinger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicizing this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 3, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 1, 1946, Elson got in contact with the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 West 13th Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein's secretary handled this contact and inquired if the desired appointment was for a "checkup". Elson replied that he had been taken approximately two weeks previously. The secretary referred to Elson as an old patient and added that an appointment was desired for a "checkup, consultation, and to find out where to go." The appointment was set for January 10, 1946. Dr. Weinstein is prominently mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum.

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On January 15, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kemnitz and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted between an individual identified only as "Milt", who is probably identical with Kemnitz. After the usual social pleasantries, Kemnitz asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and Ray Elson accepted the invitation to go to the Kemnitz home with her husband. (u) p

Although Elson has been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Kemnitz asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Kemnitz then indicated they would discuss it Saturday night but the general idea was that when Elson was ready to go to work, she was to go to Kemnitz first. Reference was made to the Soviet Consul and some other organizations in Washington, D. C., along with a full-page ad which he was attempting to insert into the New York Times and Washington Post on the question of the Rankin Committee on January 22. Kemnitz added that it would require a quick expenditure of \$1,500 which at the moment he did not have. When it was indicated that funds were not available, Elson asked Kemnitz if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Kemnitz said that the money was needed and Elson should see what she could do in this regard. Whether it was Elson's intention to attempt to secure money from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or her Soviet contacts is not known. Further discussions were had concerning the receipt of contributions, and it was concluded that if the money collected was for the general campaign against the Rankin Committee, it could then go into the Federation's Treasury and used for pamphlets and other activities. However, if one organization made the money available for the advertisement, then the contributions would necessarily have to be returned to that organization. Kemnitz indicated that he had some correspondence which might be useful to Elson which he had received from the Rankin Committee which was "pretty hair raising" and also a copy of a communication to the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. He indicated he would have mimeographed copies made and make them available. (u) p

Milton Kemnitz was born on March 31, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an AB Degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organization prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service. (u)

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Datto at the Office of the International Workers Order, the insurance organization active in foreign-language groups and dominated and controlled by the Communist Party. A social engagement was set. (u) p

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On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as Yanke or Janke was in contact with Joseph Kison. The latter inquired whether Yanke had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers. *40*

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Kison on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore with whom she had an appointment at 4:00 P.M. She was unaccompanied by her husband; however, both she and her husband left this address approximately one hour later.

On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Kison had kept an appointment on that date for approximately one-half hour. Kison had been the instigator of this appointment, and it was Gregory's opinion that she had a definite purpose in making the appointment. It was learned casually from Kison that she had visited a dentist recently for dental treatment, (Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein) and that her husband had also had some dental work done. Kison went out of her way to impress upon Gregory that the purpose of her visit to Dr. Weinstein was actually for dental treatment. Gregory also discussed certain business proposals under consideration by the Harriman family with reference to clubs to be organized for carrying on business between the United States and the USSR, particularly as they affected the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Kison was particularly interested in this situation and volunteered the opinion that this was a good move. Gregory desired advice as to whether some "guidance" should not be secured and further that the matter should be "checked." Kison readily agreed that such procedure was desirable. Immediately thereafter, Gregory remarked that he was due to have a meeting with his contact in a few days and this would be a good time to discuss the Harriman proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Kison if she desired "to see anyone" to which Kison replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive."

Kison in the course of the conversation indicated that she and her husband were getting along satisfactorily financially in spite of the fact that her husband was attending school full time. Gregory is of the opinion this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Kison's employment in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Kison at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 23, 1946. Gregory considered this very significant since this date was in close proximity to a date of a scheduled meeting with the Russian contact on January 21, 1946, by Gregory. This meeting with the Russian contact, however, was not consummated.

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Ray Wilson has continued her employment with the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties and the major portion of her contacts have been in direct relationship to her employment. Her continued social engagements with individuals mentioned hereinbefore and apparently travels in social circles where the individuals are identified as associated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups.

Although Ray Wilson has not been at any time associated with an agency of the United States Government or officially established as having been in contact with individuals in this category, it was deemed worthwhile to include her in this memorandum since it is apparent that she is in contact with Soviet agents, knowing that this is what she was in some way at the present time, be serving as an intermediary or rendering other services which actually are related to the present inquiry concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

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MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases
Michael Nicholas Delman and "Marcel"

Allegations of Gregory

During 1937 when Gregory was more or less an open member of the Communist Party and fairly active in its fringe groups, an introduction was made to one only known to him as "Marcel." Gregory later learned that this individual's name was Michael Endelman. He was described as a Polish Jew born in Germany and by his own statement had spent approximately two years in Paris. He was fluent in the English, Russian, Polish, German, French, and Yiddish languages. During one of Gregory's conversations with Endelman, he implied that he was a member of an organization which Gregory now is certain had to do with Russian espionage activities.

In November of 1944, "Al" (Graham) Gregory's superior, requested that a biography of all the individuals with whom Gregory had come in contact be prepared. In preparing this biography, Gregory mentioned "Marcel," by his cover name rather than his true identity.

In December of the same year "Al" (Graham) questioned Gregory concerning "Marcel" whereupon the true identity of "Marcel" as Michael Endelman was supplied. "Al" informed Gregory that he knew Endelman and indicated that he was presently in the United States. "Al" stated, "If you ever run into him, run like hell." He did not further clarify this statement. It is Gregory's recollection that in about May, 1932, Endelman left the United States supplying Gregory with an address of a cafe in Paris to which letters could be addressed. Later Gregory actually received correspondence from Endelman from Hendaye, France, the border station to Irun, Spain.

In conversations with Sales on one occasion, Endelman's name arose and Sales stated that he was a writer to the Communist Movement. All of Gregory's contacts with Endelman were prior to the time of the initial contact with Sales.

Background

Michael Endelman was born on May 1, 1907, at Dresden, Germany. He arrived in New York from Havana, Cuba, on July 30, 1937, and departed on April 27, 1938. He returned again on May 1, 1938. He had previously filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen, indicating his former address as Paris, France.

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 25, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 18, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war

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area. He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1944. Endelman in his personal history statement with his Selective Service Board indicated that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland, Paris, France, London, England, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Mexico. He claimed Polish citizenship, stating that he had last entered the Port of New York on May 1, 1939. He was educated in Koblenz, Germany, the Free City of Danzig, and Paris, France. In 1943 he was employed with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City. U

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Endelman's witnesses was Mark S. Iulinsky, Vice President and General Manager of Selkshojan, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Iulinsky in 1942 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Interg Trading Corporation. Another of Endelman's witnesses was Arthur Pollack, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization. U

Reports have been received that Endelman, during the time when Germany was marching through various countries in Europe without any substantial opposition, made several comments permitting the conclusion that he was pro-German. U

Results of Investigation

A physical surveillance of Endelman determined that he was in contact with Adam Saydman at which time there was an interchange of papers on November 23, 1945. Saydman departed from New York City by air on November 24, 1945, en route to Mexico City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1897, and is traveling on a Polish passport issued at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 24, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumeries in Rome. U

Nothing else of significance has been developed in the investigation of Endelman. U

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MILDRED PRICE

Also known as Mrs. Harold Gay

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that at the time Mary Price went to Mexico in the summer of 1943, she introduced Gregory to her sister, Mildred Price, and subsequently to that time contacts were had between Mildred Price and Gregory to determine the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary Price. At that time, Mildred Price was employed by the China Aid Council in New York City, and Jacob H. Golos, a Soviet agent, informed Gregory that Mildred Price was probably in a position to turn over information which might prove to be of some value. He requested Gregory to solicit Mildred Price's assistance in this matter. According to Gregory, Mildred Price was informed on Golos' instructions that Earl Browder was the person who desired the information which she could obtain. Gregory stated that as a matter of fact the information which Mildred Price furnished was given to Browder, but it eventually went to Jacob H. Golos. Gregory advised that the information Mildred Price obtained could be classed only as political information which she had garnered through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States, as well as information which she had obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Hsiao San Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States with the China Aid Council. The last information received from Mildred Price, according to Gregory, was in November, 1944.

Gregory advised that at the time the Soviet agent known only as "Jack" and who has not been further identified instructed Gregory to purchase Christmas presents, Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Gay, were among those whom Jack named to receive the presents. Also, according to Gregory, the first information relating to Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, came from a remark made by Mary Price that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred. Gregory advised that Duncan Lee had been interested in various organizations pertaining to the Far East, such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and indicated that probably through his activities in this regard, he became acquainted with Mildred Price. Gregory also advised that Michael Greenberg, who also furnished intelligence information and is a principal figure in this investigation, came to the attention of Jacob H. Golos through Mildred Price and at that time Mildred Price suggested that he might be of use and effected arrangements whereby Greenberg relayed information to Mary Price.

Background

Mildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County,

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North Carolina, and attended North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina. She received an M.A. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1930. At the present time, Mildred Price is Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council and resides at 420 West 115th Street, New York City, with her husband, Harry Russell Gay, a radio broadcast writer for the New York Daily News.

Mildred Price was formerly a member of the faculty of the Commonwealth College at Maum, Arkansas, which college has been reported by reliable and confidential sources to openly teach Communism. This college was closed by Arkansas authorities.

Confidential sources have indicated that a Mildred Price has been listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Political and Labor Mail Fund, which organizations have been reported by various sources to be controlled by Communists. It has further been reported that the China Aid Council with which Mildred Price is presently affiliated was originally operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been reported by various sources to be a Communist front organization.

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Gay, resided at 3 West 15th Street, New York City, prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Mildred Price was reported to have been communistic in her talk and to have had in her possession a number of books and Communist pamphlets.

A very reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price is reported to have done secret work for the Communist Party in the United States for the past ten years. She was alleged not only to be a Communist, but an atheist and to have acted as a professor in the teaching of these beliefs. Mildred Price was also reported by this source to have made at least ten trips between 1929 and 1941 to France, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. It was further reported that Mildred Price was described as an international agent and had been seen on various occasions to visit a secret apartment maintained by the Communist Party in New York City.

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tass telegraph agency, which agency was reported by that source to have been aiding the Communist movement and to have established two listening posts on the East

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Coast of the United States.

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A further confidential and highly reliable source has identified Edward Falkowski, Bryce Jones and Walter Carman as couriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Carman associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrian W. Rosenbaum, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Recht, legal counsel for the Soviet Consul in New York City, informed Grace Granich, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet Agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madam Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granich was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Recht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker and believed now to be connected with the Office of War Information in China.

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip J. Jaffe, subject of a recent investigation in which he was known to have received confidential government documents for unauthorized use, is a close associate of Mildred Price. In March, 1945, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Jaffe and in April, 1945, it has been ascertained that Y. Y. Hou of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a conversation with Philip Jaffe mentioned Mildred Price and indicated that a meeting between them would take place in the near future. On April 21, 1945, it was further ascertained through a confidential source that Philip Jaffe and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and Ralph Suss join them.

SUSS

On April 24, 1945, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madam Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that Wilma Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1945, a confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gorn and his wife to a meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It is noted that Mark Gorn was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe and John Service were implicated.

A confidential source has advised that the name of Mildred Price appeared on a list entitled, "Regular Members of the Communist Party" and that this list was in the possession of an individual who was a close contact of Philip Jaffe.

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Mildred Price is the sister of Mary Wolff Price, an individual who has been prominently mentioned during the course of this investigation and who is considered one of the principal subjects in the case. //

Results of Investigation

On January 23, 1944, it was determined through a confidential source that Mildred Price was in contact with Julia Older, who is in charge of publications at the American Russian Institute. It was indicated that Julia Older's brother intended to go to China for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and she stated that he was anxious to be of service in some way. She also stated that he desired to get in touch with some one who could give him some contacts in China. Mildred Price furnished Julia Older with the name of Dr. Moses Insobel, whom she identified as a liberal but with no political affiliation. She further gave Julia Older the address of Hsiao Sun Yat-sen in China and informed her that Dr. Insobel might contact Tex Ehrbaugh, the United Press man there. According to Mildred Price, she had been informed by some one in the Office of War Information that "Tex is a k." //

Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Mildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council or at her home at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Mildred Price have failed to reflect that she has had contact with any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. It is indicated, however, that she is in touch with her sister, Mary Price, and that Mary Price spent the Christmas holidays in New York City. //

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LT. COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds has had numerous conversations with Gregory and through a close association with him Gregory determined that he is the son of an old Long Island, New York, family and that his father was a New York Sup. Court Judge. Reynolds came into a considerable inheritance upon the death of his Grandmother early in 1930. He did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs in the financial district of New York. At a later date he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. During the First World War he entered the Armed Services as a Private and at the termination of the war, held the rank of Major. Subsequent to World War I, he married Grace Fleischman of a prominent New York family, whose father was the owner of the Fleischman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank and in 1934 this bank sent him to Russia to make a report on the financial conditions in that country. Reynolds spent about two months in Russia, according to Gregory, and while there saw many prominent individuals while making his investigation into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met. Upon his return to New York he submitted a report which the Chase National Bank refused because it had no value to them. From that time on he lived the life of a retired gentleman and held no employment until early in January, 1941, when he became interested in the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Gregory indicated that Reynolds had stated that in regard to his political background, he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with Scott Nearing. He also told Gregory that he knew Norman Thomas and John Reed, both of whom had been active in the Socialist Party movement in the United States. Gregory also determined through conversations with Reynolds that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of Theodore Bayer and had made numerous financial contributions to Theodore Bayer's magazine, "Soviet Russia Today." He also knew and gave financial assistance to Herbert Goldfrank, who was associated with the "New Masses," a Soviet Party line publication. It was also determined that John Reynolds was a good friend of Lament Harris, a prominent Communist Party functionary, and on several occasions Reynolds indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York, and his acquaintance with Harris began in early boyhood.

According to Gregory, John Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a "Marxist" and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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enterprises. After Reynolds became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation he continued his friendship with Theodore Mayer, Sam Harris, and Herbert Goldfrank, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprise with which these individuals were concerned. He did state, however, that he gave them small contributions and his purpose for so doing was to ingratiate himself with these individuals, feeling that their friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

In the latter part of 1940, Jacob M. Gales, a Soviet agent, was desirous of forming the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, and Gales conferred with Earl Browder in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. According to Gregory, it was through Earl Browder or one of Browder's functionaries that John Reynolds was nominated for this position. Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1940, at the time when the negotiations for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were being conducted, Gregory met John Reynolds for the first time in the office of Jacob M. Gales. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory was informed that Reynolds would be the President of this new corporation.

Acting on the instructions of Jacob M. Gales, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on fairly frequent occasions and the reason for these meetings was to arrange for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, sending telegrams to Intourist, and other matters which were incident to the actual commencement of the corporate activity. This corporation actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sometime in the early part of 1941, at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in its affairs. The money representing the capital in this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up \$5,000 and Earl Browder, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up \$15,000. This \$15,000, according to Gregory, was given to Reynolds by either Sam Harris or Earl Browder. The legal transaction for the formation of the corporation was conducted by a reputable law firm in New York City who believed that they were working solely for John Reynolds and had no indication or knowledge that any part of the capital represented funds of the Communist Party or Earl Browder.

A short time after the corporation started business, Reynolds began to spend less and less time in the actual activities of the firm and at the time of the entrance of the United States in World War II, Reynolds attempted to join the Armed Forces. In December, 1942, he received a commission as a Major in the United States Army and remained away from New York for several months. He then spent a short time in New York City and was subsequently assigned to a special mission in some way connected with foreign funds in Washington, D. C. In September, 1945, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and on his return to New York City, became Executive Officer, Finance Office, United States Army, New York City.

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A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operations, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lemuel Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the Chase National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered on active duty with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Lem Harris should request that any money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with these requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Lem Harris would occasionally come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. No independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions was maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Lem Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and the character of the transactions.

In the spring of 1945, Lem Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that this repository would no longer be safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or Sam, as far as Gregory could recall, from approximately \$2,000 to approximately \$10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just been making the rounds and it would appear that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris.

According to Gregory, "Al," a Soviet agent and Gregory's Russian contact who had been identified as Anatole S. Gromov, Second Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unwise because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat distrustful, and mentioned to "Al" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "Al." At that time "Al" seemed satisfied that a meeting with "Al" in May or June, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting with Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Ray Kline, a prominent figure in this investigation, likewise felt that "Al" should not meet John Reynolds. At the instigation of "Al," arrangements were made for such a meeting and accordingly, a few days later Gregory and "Al" went to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where "Al" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "Al" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "Al" also informed Reynolds that the \$15,000 original investment ostensibly made by Brander when the corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds.

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According to Gregory, a misunderstanding then arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always referred to "Al" as "Paul". According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "Al" but during subsequent conversations, Reynolds indicated that he felt "Al" was a Soviet agent.

During the latter part of September, 1945, Gregory indicated that Reynolds should cease his activity with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. At that time Gregory informed Reynolds that Gregory had been mixed up with Gales in some undercover intelligence work. However, Gregory explained that subsequent to Gales' death in November, 1945, there had been no further activity and Gregory did not inform him of Gregory's continued operations along intelligence lines. At that time Gregory also indicated to Reynolds that the Russians were interested in maintaining the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for a definite purpose and that he would probably become involved. At that time he indicated that he probably knew that "Al" was in fact a Soviet agent.

In connection with Theodore Beyer, John Reynolds informed Gregory that when "Al" failed to communicate with Reynolds, he had gone to see Beyer and informed him of his meeting with "Al" and the fact that "Al" had not kept his appointment as promised. Reynolds advised that Beyer had promised to obtain for Reynolds another Russian contact in the event "Al" did not subsequently see him.

A Russian contact and Soviet agent who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that John Reynolds' stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation should definitely be acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 18th Street, New York City. At the time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick W. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 8, 1945, Ray Elson was elected as Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and subsequent to that time Ray Elson attempted to procure five shares of the corporation which Gregory held and which had been given to Gregory as a gift by John Reynolds. Gregory, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock.

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In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's home and at that time Gregory carried to Earl Browder, William Browder, and Irene Browder gifts of liquor and brandy from Gregory's Russian contacts. Gregory also, on that occasion, carried material which had been collected and allowed Earl Browder to look it over. According to Gregory, John Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that Gregory carried along any intelligence information. U

Background

John Hazard Reynolds was born on October 13, 1888, and is a native of the United States. He came to New York City from Albany, New York, in 1906, and shortly thereafter became a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. He subsequently held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I, he served in the United States Army and following his discharge was associated with the Mayvill Shoe Company, Incorporated, New York City, later becoming associated with the Guaranty Company of New York. Following this, he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the financial affairs of private families. In 1927, he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941 when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed. U

Reynolds is married to Grace Fleischman of the Fleischman Yeast family, and is independently wealthy, holding capital stock of the Chase National Bank as well as a large personal estate. U

In connection with the present investigation, Colonel Reynolds has been interested in World Tourist, Incorporated, and in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation have previously been discussed in this memorandum. U

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph E. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Elanor; Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Jacob M. Golos is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship tours, hotel and railroad accommodation etc., for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Golos, whose real name is Jacob Katsin, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined \$500 and Golos received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Golos on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR. U

Results of Investigation

On December 5, 1945, it was confidentially ascertained that Len Harris and his associates had definitely decided to take over the United States Service U

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and Shipping Corporation. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm, and a conference was scheduled for December 7 to attempt to convince Reynolds that he should definitely retain his interest and participation in the firm's business. According to this confidential source, Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he was a "good front," had a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs, and was generally well regarded in New York financial circles. This confidential source advised that Lem Harris, Theodore Beyer, as well as the Russians, would undoubtedly realize Reynolds' value to the company for these reasons. Q P W

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined that Theodore Beyer and Lem Harris had indicated their apparent intention to effect a closer working arrangement between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, and the latter organization would become the sole receiving agent. It was further indicated that John Reynolds would continue in the firm in the same capacity as in the past. W Q W

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DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

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Connection With Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 28, 1945, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph E. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph E. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." *W. R.*

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 6029 Finny Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein. *W. R. (u)*

On Thursday, December 3, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 4:00 P.M. via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:05 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night. *W. R.*

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 P.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M. on the evening of December 7, 1945. *W. R.*

Background

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated there professionally with his brother Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He is about 45 years of age and was born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1925 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1925 to 1928 his offices were located at 29 West 27th Street, New York City and from 1928 until June 1940 at 130 West 27th Street. From that time to the present date, he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors. His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient. *W. R.*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

J. J. Neenan :mm
2-19-46

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A reliable informant advised that the Weinstains have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 53rd Street and an unusual feature of their occupancy is the fact that they have declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants. This informant advised that the Weinstains maintain their own private telephone system. (u)

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 21, 1942, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939. (u) b6 b7

Informant advised, however, that the Weinstains have assets of over \$32,000.00 listed with the Corn Exchange Bank of New York City and that after deducting liabilities the net worth of their firm is alleged to be about \$25,000.00. In addition to this, they have a home at Spring Valley, New York, valued at \$10,000.00 subject to a \$1,400.00 mortgage. (u)

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Earl Winter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson who was at one time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. (u) b7

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Gaik Ovakimian. It will be recalled that Gaik Ovakimian was the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 until his arrest in 1941 at which time he was sent back to Russia. Gregory stated that after this occurred it was necessary for Golos to obtain a new contact and Gregory later learned that this new contact was known as "Charlie." Gregory stated that he did not know the true identity of "Charlie" but understood that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. From other information furnished by Gregory, it appears possible that Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos. (u) b6 b7

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Results of Investigation

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was ascertained

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Joel Shubin is the husband of Anna Louise Strong and it is believed that he was Deputy Chairman of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. during 1943. Anna Louise Strong has resided in Russia for a period of 15 years and at one time she edited the Moscow Daily News which was an English language publication printed in Moscow. She just recently returned to this country from Russia. R (u)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4, 1946, Mrs. Peter Rhodes, the wife of Peter Rhodes who is a subject in this case, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and suggested that if Dr. Weinstein wanted to get in touch with Joseph Gregg, Dr. Weinstein, should write to Gregg at his Washington address. (u)

A reliable informant advised on January 9, 1946, that Dr. Weinstein informed a number of his friends that his brother Morris had not been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past two years but has been engaged exclusively in writing a play. (u)

On January 18, 1946, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mrs. Ray Elson, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City at 3:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this building at 5:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Elson. A highly confidential and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with Dr. Weinstein. (u)

On January 11, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph S. Gregg entered Dr. Weinstein's office at 10:00 A.M. He remained there the entire day and did not leave until 8:30 P.M. that evening. (u)

On January 17, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Ray Elson and her husband Joseph visited Dr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 P.M. and left at 5:25 P.M. (u)

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodes visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on February 1, 1946, that Joseph S. Gregg was again at Dr. Weinstein's office. (u)

On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise Strong, who just recently returned from Russia, spent about two and one-half hours at Dr. Weinstein's office. Anna Strong also spent most of the next morning at Dr. Weinstein's office. While there on this morning, confidential and reliable source advised that she contacted a Mr. Schaux who is connected with the WFO (u)

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office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements were made for her to visit Decaux in Washington, D. C., the next day. At this time Anna Strong was to be introduced to some people connected with the GIO. This source further advised that Strong indicated that she was shortly going to proceed to the West Coast and from there she was going to China and then back to Russia. *W R pu*

A source known to be reliable advised that during the past several months Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph B. Gregg who is also a subject in this case. *W R*

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that during the past several months Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several individuals who are suspected of being Soviet agents and who have Communist backgrounds. However, none of these individuals are subjects in this case. *W R (W)*

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SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

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ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, with aliases: ANATOLE BORISOVICH GROMOV, "Al"

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has identified Al, Gregory's Russian contact, as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. U

Gregory had previously been informed that two contacts would be available for the transmittal of information, one a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom Gregory could confer, and the other an American who would be in effect a courier. It was plainly indicated to "Jack", an individual who has not as yet been identified, that Gregory felt of enough importance to meet any requirements and insisted on meeting a highly placed Russian. Gregory advised that subsequently "Jack" stated that he had made arrangements for Gregory to meet his highly placed Russian contact and it was indicated that this individual had not at that time arrived in the United States, but that soon after his arrival arrangements would be made for them to meet. "Jack" informed Gregory that after Gregory had met the Russian contact, this Russian would unquestionably tell Gregory to take up all subsequent matters with "Jack" as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. U

Gregory advised that sometime in November, 1944, final arrangements were made for Gregory and an individual known as Al to meet at the Georgetown Pharmacy located on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D. C. During the initial conversation with Al, Gregory was informed that Al would probably see Gregory from time to time but that it was very difficult for Al to leave Washington and if it would be agreeable, Gregory was to take up matters of policy and other questions directly with "Jack". Al indicated, however, that he was in fact the superior of "Jack". Gregory continued to see Al at intervals thereafter. U

According to Gregory, Al from the beginning knew Gregory's identity and stated that in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that Gregory was working with Jacob Golos in the United States and further, that he had come to know Gregory's work so well that he felt he had known Gregory for a long time. U

At the first meeting with Al at the Georgetown Pharmacy, Gregory and Al then had dinner at Hayler's Restaurant at which time they talked concerning the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Al, according to Gregory, stated that their meetings must be cautious and that he must especially avoid the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, as well as the Northwest Section of Washington, U

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D. C., as he stated that he was very well known in these vicinities and he did not wish to be seen there. Al further pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials, as well as Russians, and was taking this precaution for Gregory's sake. Arrangements were also made during the conversation whereby Gregory, in the event Gregory were questioned as to Gregory's or Al's identity, was to give a fictitious story which indicated they were only casual friends. Al stated that Gregory was to inform anyone who might question that Al was a Czechoslovakian businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. Gregory indicated that at the first meeting Al was extremely cautious and made numerous efforts to determine if he were being followed. Arrangements were also made between Al and Gregory whereby on subsequent meetings, if Gregory was suspicious of being followed, a prearranged signal should be given in order that Al might pass on unrecognized. U

Gregory advised that in the latter part of November, 1944, "Jack" made arrangements for Gregory to meet Al in New York City at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. At that time Al informed Gregory that it was a memorable day since he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded Gregory the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. Gregory inquired as to whether Jacob Golos had ever received such an award and was informed by Al that he had not and that as a matter of fact, Gregory was a more valuable subject to the Russians than Golos had been. Al stated that this award was partially for services performed and partially for services to be performed in the future. Al informed Gregory that this Order of the Red Star was a distinctive honor and that many other benefits accrued to the person upon whom this honor had been bestowed. These benefits included a monthly salary to accrue in Russia, preferential living quarters in Moscow, free vacations with all expenses paid, free streetcar transportation, etc. Al further cautioned that Gregory should tell no one about receiving this award, with the exception of Earl Browder. U

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1944, in accordance with instructions received from "Jack", Gregory met Al outside of the Best and Company Department Store on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. At that time Al appeared very perturbed and insisted that Gregory make arrangements to turn over all of Gregory's Washington contacts. Al also stated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxi cab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence, and that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be a Government agent. Al also at that time stated that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was inquiring into the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily discovered that the corporation had been losing money for the past few years. He further stated that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that Gregory secure new living quarters inasmuch as Gregory's contacts

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Knew Gregory's residence telephone number and he stated that that situation was undesirable. During this same meeting, according to Gregory, Al showed Gregory the Red Star Medal which had been awarded. He also exhibited a small book which on the inside cover contained Gregory's name in the Russian language, together with the date the Order of the Red Star had been awarded. Both the medal and the book were retained by Al.

On approximately June 4 or June 5, 1945, Gregory again met Al in a small motion picture theater in Washington, D. C., the arrangements for this meeting having been previously made through Ray Elson. On this occasion Al informed Gregory that Al was desirous of having Gregory out of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. Al impressed upon Gregory that Gregory's position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if Gregory were able to get to Canada or Mexico to be smuggled out of either of these countries to Moscow, Russia. Al indicated that if Gregory were able to get to Mexico or Canada, the Russians could handle the passport and visa problem in those countries.

Gregory advised that in April of 1945, Gregory had met Peter Heller in Brooklyn, New York, who had indicated to Gregory that he, Heller, was an investigator, but Gregory had not been able to determine whether he was connected with the United States Government or was in some way connected with the Russians. Gregory had previously indicated to "Jack" the information concerning Heller and at the meeting in June, 1945, Al brought up the matter of Gregory's acquaintanceship with Heller, which information he had apparently received from "Jack". At this same time Al indicated that he thought Heller might be an FBI agent and instructed Gregory to cease any further activity with him and to definitely break away from him. Arrangements were also made by Al and Gregory to meet in approximately ten days in Washington, D. C.

At this subsequent meeting Al indicated to Gregory that it might be well for Gregory to go to Moscow and there receive special training after which Gregory would be sent to Latin America or Canada, or might possibly return to the United States under a fictitious name. Also on this occasion Al informed Gregory that Gregory could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time Gregory would be given an assignment of some nature. Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting in Washington, D. C., on August 8, 1945.

Gregory experienced considerable difficulty in arranging for this subsequent meeting and the final arrangements were made through Ray Elson, the meeting to take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue, New York City. At the appointed place and date Al appeared and matters pertaining to the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were discussed. Also discussed was the position of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds with the corporation, as well as that of Ray Elson. According to Gregory, Al repeatedly

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requested that Gregory terminate Gregory's connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Again on this occasion Al brought up the matter of Peter Heller and urged Gregory not to see Heller any further. Al also advised Gregory that in view of the fact that the plans of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation had not as yet been settled, Gregory should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that they should meet again at Alexander's on a specified date in the third week of September, 1945. U

During the third week of September, 1945, Al and Gregory met as prearranged. During that conversation Gregory informed Al that Gregory had resumed employment at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Al then brought up the matter of establishing Gregory in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop, or perhaps a travel agency, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was Al's plan that Gregory should devote all of Gregory's time and energy to the operation of such a business for approximately six months after which time Gregory would be given some important governmental official to contact, or perhaps be given four or five persons with whom Gregory was to operate in the same way as formerly. Gregory informed Al that Gregory was not interested in such a proposal. Al then inquired if Gregory would like to teach in a Russian school in Washington, which proposal Gregory also rejected. Gregory then informed Al that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds was very desirous of conferring with Al and Al stated that he would not contact Colonel Reynolds. Arrangements were made at this meeting for Al and Gregory to meet approximately one month later. U

At 6:00 P. M. on October 17, 1945, Gregory again met Al at Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Ray Elson. During the conversation at this time Al talked at great length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and that if one divorces himself from such work after having been engaged in it for some time, life becomes dull and uninteresting. Al also inquired as to whether Gregory had seen "Bill". He also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. Al also acquiesced to the desire of Gregory to return to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and indicated that because of Gregory's past activities he would arrange to have immediate concessions allocated to that corporation. At the conclusion of this meeting Al gave Gregory an envelope which contained \$2000 in bills of \$20 denomination and stated that this money was "with no strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve Gregory in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or in the event Gregory became involved in financial difficulties. Al requested that Gregory execute a receipt and this receipt was executed by Gregory on a piece of the envelope in which the money was contained. Also, according to Gregory, on the occasion of this meeting Al stated that he would see Gregory at 4:00 P. M. on November 21, 1945, at Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He also stated that in the event he desired to get in touch with Gregory prior to that date, he would telephone U

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the office of the Service and Shipping Corporation and ask for Gregory, stating that he was Mr. Allenburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden. Gregory was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which would indicate to him that they were to meet at Mickford's, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the telephone call. U

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, Gregory was visited by Len Harris, a prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter and as a result of this visit, Gregory informed Ray Eason that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray Eason informed Gregory that arrangements had been made for Gregory to meet Al on the following Friday, November 9, 1945, at which time Gregory was to meet him at 7:00 P. M. at Guffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned, Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 21, 1945, at Mickford's Restaurant and on that date, at 4:00 P. M., Al met Gregory and apologized for having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Guffanti appointment. Al stated that he had been on the West Coast, that it was impossible for anyone to contact him, and that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to get there in time. During this meeting Al appeared to have no specific reason for seeing Gregory and talked about a variety of topics, including Gregory's future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory indicated to Al that Gregory was somewhat bored with the nature of the work Gregory was performing with the company and Al replied that that was apparently what Gregory had wanted and that Gregory had no one to blame for the predicament other than Gregory. During the same discussion Al and Gregory spoke rather seriously concerning the international situation and it was recalled by Gregory that Al remarked that there might be a war. Upon being asked with whom, Al replied, "The 'damned Russians'." Gregory during the same discussion asked Al if he did not agree that it might be wise for Gregory to rejoin the Communist Party. Al stated that he definitely would not consider such a step and that Gregory's present situation was only temporary. Arrangements were made at that time for a subsequent meeting on January 21, 1946. It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be arranged through Ray Eason. U

Background

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London, England, until January 29, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he was returning to Moscow on duty acting as a diplomatic courier. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Gromov and his wife made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on

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November 11, 1940, at which time he was a diplomatic official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia. On September 15, 1944, Gromov and his wife entered the United States. No prior information had been received from any source indicating that Gromov was on his way to the United States; nor was there any information to indicate that he was scheduled to be First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Subsequently, however, Gromov established residence in Washington, D. C., and became First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, residing at 2910 Cortland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Results of Investigation

Gregory identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR, as being the individual known to Gregory as Al.

[A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that Gromov, alias Al, met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, and that they remained together until 5:45 P. M. The discussion which took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory above.] On the occasion of this meeting, Gromov, alias Al, advised Gregory that he would not be able to see Gregory again until January 21, 1946, and it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. Al stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. [On the same date Al was observed to be driven to Laguardia Field, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and returned to Washington, D. C. by plane.] W

During the course of the investigation, Gromov, alias Al, is known through confidential sources of information considered reliable to have been in frequent contact with various governmental agencies of the United States and foreign governments. During his tenure of office in the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., Al is known to have made many contacts with highly placed Government officials. However, the connection of these contacts with the present investigation has not been established. W



Through a confidential source of information considered reliable it has been ascertained that [Gromov was in frequent contact with Launchlin Currie] W

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while the latter was an Administrative Assistant to the President, who is also a principal figure in this investigation. Also, it has been ascertained through this same source that Gromov has been in contact with John Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today". It is noted that John Abt was identified by Whittaker Chambers as being associated with the Government underground group in Washington, D. C. This same source has also disclosed that on several occasions Gromov contacted Leon Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, and on August 9, 1945, they had lunch together. Whittaker Chambers also identified Leon Pressman as being a member of the Government underground group in Washington, D. C. *W*

It has also been ascertained through a highly confidential source considered reliable that *b7D*

W

Considerable information has been developed concerning *b1*

Investigation are not being set out herein inasmuch as it has not been definitely established as pertinent to the instant investigation. *W*

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Connection with the Case

During the course of the investigation it has been determined through confidential sources [REDACTED] b1

Background

Results of Investigation

(Through [REDACTED])

it has been ascertained that while in [REDACTED] b1

Through a [REDACTED] b1

Through [REDACTED] confidential sources it has been ascertained that during the course of the investigation [REDACTED] b1

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Through confidential sources it has been ascertained that [REDACTED] b1

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Phillip O. Keeney left the United States in December, 1945, for Japan on a nine months' assignment as a Research Specialist, under War Department auspices. His wife was reported to be in Europe at that time on the staff of the Allied Reparations Commission. U

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OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA
with alias Margaret

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that a Russian woman known only as Margaret had been introduced to Gregory by John, a Soviet agent who has not been identified. Gregory recalled that five or six contacts had been made with Margaret over a four month period, late in 1941 or early in 1942, but that during this time no material had ever been delivered by Gregory to Margaret. In October, 1943, Jacob M. Gales, a known Soviet Agent to whom Gregory reported, instructed Gregory to meet Margaret and that Margaret would introduce Gregory to a new person to receive the Silvermaster group material. Subsequently, Gregory was then introduced by Margaret to an individual known as Catherine, who has not at this time been identified. U

Background

Olga Pravdina was born October 5, 1916, at Rensselaer, USSR, and arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, with her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin. They presently reside at 125 Riverside Drive, New York City, and Vladimir Pravdin is employed by Tass, the Soviet news agency in New York City. U

Results of Investigation

Gregory has made a positive identification of Olga Pravdina as being the same individual who was one of Gregory's contacts during late 1941 and early 1942 and who was known to Jacob M. Gales, a Soviet agent. U

It has been ascertained that Olga Pravdina formerly worked for the Amtorg Trading Corporation but at the present time is unemployed and preparing for a trip with her husband and family to Russia. U

Through a confidential source it is known that



Through a confidential source it has been ascertained that Olga

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Pravdina, her husband and family were scheduled to leave the United States during the latter part of January, 1946, for a trip to Russia. However, this trip was postponed, and it was indicated that the trip would not be made until March or April. *ψ ψ \$(u)*

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Mr. Egan
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
February 25, 1946

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-82 BY SP6BJA/C

Dear General Vaughan:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States Government have been utilized by the Soviets.

This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought the President and you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

65-56402-573

Attachment

Summary dated
10-21-46 furnished
Geo action for White House
JH

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on 11/14/72
etc

65-56402-573

February 25, 1946

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Tom C. Clark
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-82 BY SP6Bja/Ck**
2-5-88 1042 P. 1121

Dear Sir:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States Government have been utilized by the Soviets.

This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

Handwritten: 65-56402-573

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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February 25, 1946

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-82 BY SP6 Bja/C

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States Government have been utilized by the Soviets.

This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

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on 11/1/77
716

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
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